"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,604. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

THREE AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK, ONE UNWARNED, 22 MEN MISSING; U-BOATS REFUSE AID; MILITIA DEMOBILIZATION IS STOPPED AND RAILROAD STRIKE ABANDONED ON PRESIDENT'S ORDER

RUSSIA TO FIGHT BESIDE HER ALLIES TILL WAR IS WON

Army, Fleet, and Church for New Regime, and Red Flag Replaces National Colors.

IMPERIAL CHILDREN ARE ILL

"I Am Only a Sister of Charity," Empress Tells Soldiers as She Forbids Bloodshed.

CZAR'S PORTRAIT BANISHED

Exile of Rasputin's Slayers Ended—Grand Duke Nicholas Calls on Caucasian Army to Fight On.

Nicholas Romanoff Retires to His Estates in Crimea

PETROGRAD, March 18, (via London, Monday, March 19.)—Nicholas Romanoff, as the former Emperor is now designated, left with his staff today for his personal estates at Livadia, on the south coast of the Crimea.

PETROGRAD, March 18.—With the final cementing of the elements concerned in the construction of the new Government upon the ruins of the old, the new Cabinet Ministers, relieved of the heavy grind of the endless conferences of the last few days in which they suffered many anxious hours, have assumed the posts to which they were assigned. Professor Paul N. Milukoff spent yesterday at the Foreign Office. In the afternoon he received the diplomatic representatives of the Allies, after which he entered upon a long Cabinet conference.

One of the first acts of the Minister was to send a series of cable messages to the Russian diplomats abroad to the effect that Russia was united in the desire to fight out the war with the Allies, the determination to continue the conflict until the victory is achieved being stronger than ever. Following is the text of his message:

"The news transmitted by the Petrograd Telegraphic Agency (the semi-official Russian news bureau) already has acquainted you with the events of the last few days and the fall of the old political régime in Russia, which collapsed lamentably in the face of popular indignation provoked by its carelessness, its abuses, and its criminal lack of foresight. The unanimity of resentment which the order of things now at an end had aroused among all healthy elements of the nation has considerably facilitated the crisis. All these elements having rallied with enthusiasm to the noble flag of revolution, and the army having lent them its speedy and effective support, the national movement obtained decisive victory within eight days.

"This rapidity of realization happily made it possible to reduce the number of victims to a figure unprecedentedly small in the annals of upheavals of such extent and importance.

"By an act dated from Pskov March 15, Emperor Nicholas renounced the throne for himself and the hereditary Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch in favor of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. In reply to a notification which was made to him of this act, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, by an act dated Petrograd, March 16, in his turn renounced assumption of supreme power until the time when a constituent assembly, created on the basis of universal suffrage, should have established a form of government and new fundamental laws of Russia. By this same act Alexandrovitch invited the citizens of Russia, pending a definite manifestation of the national will, to submit to the authority of the Provisional Government constituted on the initiative of the State, which holds full power. The composition of the Provisional Government and its political program have been published and transmitted to foreign countries.

Responsibility Fully Realized.

"This Government, which assumes power at the moment of the greatest external and internal crisis which Russia has known in the course of her history, is fully conscious of the immense responsibility it incurs. It will apply itself first to repairing the overwhelming errors bequeathed to it by the past, to insuring order and tranquillity in the country, and, finally, to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be freely pronounced as to its future lot.

"In the domain of foreign policy the Cabinet, in which I am charged with the portfolio of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will remain mindful of the international engagements entered into by the fallen régime, and will honor Russia's word. We shall carefully cul-

Continued on Page 3.

Milukoff's Announcement to the World That Russia, True to Her Allies, Will Fight Till War Is Won

PETROGRAD, March 18.—A message sent by Foreign Minister Milukoff to the Russian diplomats abroad explains the revolution and its purposes and instructs these envoys to make known to the Governments to which they are accredited Russia's unalterable resolve to carry on the war, in conjunction with her allies, to a completely victorious conclusion. On this point the message says:

Russia did not will the war which has been drenching the world with blood for nearly three years. But, victim of premeditated aggression prepared long ago, she will continue, as in the past, to struggle against the spirit of conquest of a predatory race which has aimed at establishing an intolerable hegemony over its neighbors and subjecting Europe of the twentieth century to the shame of domination by Prussian militarism. Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure the world at all costs of an era of peace among the nations, on the basis of stable national organization guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end, without cessation and without faltering.

The Government of which I form a part will devote all its energy to preparation of victory and will apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past, which hitherto have paralyzed the aspirations and the self-sacrifice of the Russian people. I am firmly convinced that the marvelous enthusiasm which today animates the whole nation will multiply its strength in time and hasten the hour of the final triumph of a regenerated Russia and her valiant allies.

I beg you to communicate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs [of the country to which the diplomat addressed is accredited] the contents of the present telegram.

Germans Retire on 85-Mile Line: Abandon Peronne and Noyon

British and French Cavalry Pursuing Teuton Rearguards—Allied Advance Extends from Arras to Soissons, to Depth of Twelve Miles, Recapturing Over Sixty Villages.

LONDON, March 18.—The German retirement in France, which continued yesterday at three separate points, spread today over a front of approximately eighty-five miles, from south of Arras on the north to Soissons on the Aisne. The important towns of Péronne, Chaulnes, Nesle, and Noyon were evacuated, together with scores of villages, some of them only slightly damaged as the result of military operations.

The advancing British and French troops, keeping in close touch with the German rearguard, have pushed forward to a depth of from ten to twelve miles. Allied cavalry rode into Nesle, northeast of Roge, at almost the same time.

The occupation of Noyon, one the Oise River, and the nearest point to Paris held by the Germans, removes the famous Noyon elbow or salient, from which some military men here expected the Germans to launch another drive on Paris.

The text of the British statement reads as follows:

We have occupied Nesle, Chaulnes, and Péronne.

Pressing back the enemy's rearguard, we advanced several miles during the past twenty-four hours to a depth up to ten miles in places on a front of approximately forty-five miles, from south of Chaulnes to the neighborhood of Arras.

During this period, in addition to the towns above mentioned, we gained possession of over sixty villages.

Two enemy raiding parties reached our trenches in the night northeast of the Vermelles area.

The text of the French night statement follows:

From the Avre to the Aisne on a front of more than sixty kilometers the advance of our troops continued during the course of the day. North of the Avre our cavalry this morning entered Nesle, and we immediately sent out patrols in the direction of the Somme. There were several engagements with enemy rearguard detachments, who resisted feebly. The inhabitants of Nesle acclaimed our troops.

Northeast of Lassigny we have up to the present advanced more than twenty kilometers in the direction of Ham.

Further to the south our light cavalry detachments, moving along the Valley of the Oise, occupied Noyon about 10 o'clock this morning.

Between the Oise and Soissons (Aisne sector) the entire German first line, as well as the villages of Carlepont, Morsain, Nouvron, and Vingre, fell into our hands. We have gained a foothold on the northern plateau of Soissons and occupied Crouy.

The French afternoon statement follows:

Between the Avre and the Oise our troops made important progress during the night. All the ground between our old lines and the Rove-Noyon road, from Damery as far as the Lagny height, is now in our hands.

There were rather spirited engagements with portions of the enemy rearguard, which terminated to our advantage, and did not impede our progress. The pursuit continues north of the Noyon road.

A dispatch from British Headquarters tonight in France says:

"So rapid became the pursuit of the Germans retreating in the Ancre and Somme sectors today that the British cavalry came into play after restless months of waiting. It has been a wonderful sight to see the cavalry squadrons moving toward the front for several days past. They have included some of the crack English regiments, looking very grim and businesslike in steel shrapnel helmets and equipped with gas masks.

"The fine drying weather of the last three days has helped the pursuit, which in some places has reached solid ground that has been little damaged by shellfire.

According to French military critics it is difficult to say where the Germans propose to establish a stable defense. The retreat of modern armies, encumbered with great supplies of material, can be effected only with extreme slowness, which permits an active and resolute adversary to maintain contact unceasingly.

The victorious entry of the French into Roye on the heels of the retiring Germans was marked by stirring incidents, in which 800 liberated citizens participated, regardless of danger. The inhabitants threw themselves in front of the arriving French soldiers, all shouting as they did so, "Vive la France!" Women hugged them, while old people grasped their hands. Tears were in the eyes of all, when suddenly a twelve-year-old boy began singing the "Marseillaise," which was taken up instantly by the population. Onrushing waves of soldiers joined in, and it was to the strains of the national anthem that the French outposts left Roye, pressing the retreating Germans.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Systematic retirement of the German troops between Arras and the Oise, on the French front, is announced by the War Office today. Péronne, Noyon, Bapaume, Roye, and several other towns have been abandoned by the Germans. The statement follows:

Between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe River there was lively fighting. Near Loos German reconnoitring detachments brought eighteen prisoners from the British lines.

On both sides of Arras hostile reconnoitring detachments in strength of one battalion advanced against our positions, and were for the most part repulsed by our fire. Near Roclincourt and Tilley enemy forces which had entered our positions were defeated in a hand-to-hand fight and left a number of prisoners in our hands.

Between Arras and the Oise the British and French, in a strip of land systematically abandoned by us, occupied our former positions and several towns, among which are Bapaume, Péronne, Roye, and Noyon. Our protecting troops inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and then gave way, as had been ordered.

In a supplementary official report issued tonight it is announced that "in the strip of land between Arras and the Aisne, voluntarily evacuated by us, only in some places are our protecting groups in fighting touch with the hostile cavalry and infantry."

RETREATING GERMANS BURNING EVERYTHING

Whole Countryside Behind Their Armies Aflame—Wells Poisoned With Arsenic.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today British troops entered Péronne. Standing alone, that statement would be sensational enough. The French fought for Péronne desperately through more than two years of war, and now it is the luck of British troops to enter it after a short action with the German rear guards.

But the news does not stand alone. The whole of the old German line south of Arras, strong as one vast fortress, built by the labor of millions, dug and tunneled and cemented and timbered, with thousands of machine guns and redoubts, with an immense maze of trenches protected by forests of barbed wire, had slipped away as though by a landslip and the Germans are in rapid retreat to new lines many miles away. As they go they are laying fire and waste to the countryside northeast of Bapaume into which the British went yesterday.

East of Péronne scores of villages are burning. One of them, larger than a village, the town of Athies, is a flam-

Continued on Page 4.

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE. NOW. "The Willow Tree." BIG HIT.—Advt.

WILSON'S MANDATE HEEDED

Sinking of Ships Determines Him, and Conferees Accept

THE RAILROADS CAPITULATE

Agree to Any Terms the Mediators May Arrange with the Brotherhoods.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY THE BASIS

Deadlock of 50 Hours Ended —Lansing Had Planned to Come Here Today.

The Conference Committee of Railroad Managers early this morning authorized President Wilson's mediators to make whatever arrangements were necessary with the railroad brotherhoods to call off the threatened strike. This action followed within half an hour of the announcement that President Wilson, in consequence of the sinking of three American ships by German submarines, had resolved that there must be no railroad strike.

Secretary of the Interior Lane issued this statement at 2:30 o'clock this morning:

"Regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law the basic eight-hour day will go into effect.

"The details are being worked upon by a joint committee, which will have its negotiations completed by noon."

He then gave out the following letter from the railway managers:

March 19, 1917.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Hon. William B. Wilson, Mr. Daniel Willard, Mr. Samuel Gompers, Committee of the Council of National Defense:

Gentlemen—In the national crisis precipitated by events of which we learned this afternoon, the National Conference Committee of the Railways joins with you in the conviction that neither at home nor abroad should there be fear or hope that the efficient operation of the railways of the country will be hampered or impaired.

Therefore, you are authorized to assure the nation that there will be no strike, and as a basis for such assurance we hereby authorize the Committee of the Council of National Defense to grant to employes who were about to strike whatever adjustment your committee deems necessary to guarantee the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railways as an indispensable arm of national defense.

Yours very truly,
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF THE RAILWAYS.
By ELISHA LEE, Chairman.

Secretary Lane and the other members of the committee shook hands with the managers, who left fifteen minutes after the letter had been given out. Immediately Secretary Lane sent for the four brotherhood leaders, who, after half an hour's conference, agreed to accept the railroad peace offer, and began at once sending word to Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore, and local Chairmen that a satisfactory settlement had been reached.

So far as the eight-hour question itself was concerned, disregarding the patriotism involved in the situation, the settlement marks a victory for the brotherhoods; it means that they get just what President Wilson proposed as a settlement last August. It marks the end of the fight for the eight-hour day, which resulted twice in the United States being placed within two hours of a nationwide tieup of transportation.

The railroads estimate that the settlement will cost them $50,000,000 a year. It is also agreed that the eight-hour day goes into effect as of Jan. 1, and the 400,000 brotherhood members will thereby get $13,000,000, which stands to their credit as what they would have received had the law been in operation since Jan. 1.

Secretary Lane, Secretary Wilson, Mr. Willard, and Mr. Gompers, the mediators, will remain in New York until the peace pact is formally ratified today by both sides signing it. This is expected to take place some time this afternoon.

Secretary Lane was in communication with the White House about midnight. Approximately the same time it was said in Washington that President Wilson had determined to balk the railroad strike at any cost. It is known that Secretary Lane impressed upon both sides the gravity of the international situation that was precipitated by the sinking of the three American ships, but it was said by representatives of both the managers and the labor leaders that they had received no word from President Wilson directly.

The settlement was reached within thirty minutes after the receipt of news from Washington that President Wilson, in view of the increasing gravity in the international situation as created by the sinking of three American vessels by U-boats yesterday, had determined that there should be no strike at any hazard.

This news was received at 12:15 o'clock and copies of the dispatch were rushed to the Hotel Biltmore, where for more than fifty hours the representatives of both sides in the controversy had been in futile conference. As late as midnight the only hope held out for averting a strike and consequent paralysis of the country's transportation system was the belief held in some quarters that the Supreme Court would today hand down its decision on the constitutionality of the Adamson law.

All day neither side had yielded a point, the union heads insisting that they should have the eight-hour day and its emoluments regardless of whether the Supreme Court held the law constitutional. All hope of peace seemed far off when word of the President's decision came, then the railroad managers quickly drafted their proposal, which was immediately submitted to the mediators and a little later to the union leaders. However, both sides were still in conference at 1:30 this morning, but in the meantime announcement had been made that there would be no strike.

President's Stand Made Known.

The Washington dispatch of The Associated Press telling Mr. Wilson's determination that there should be no strike read as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Wilson, in view of the added seriousness given to the foreign situation by the sinking of three American ships by German submarines, became determined today that the threatened nation-wide railroad strike must be prevented at all hazards.

What further steps to avert the strike he will take if the mediatory efforts of members of the Council of National Defense in New York fail were not disclosed, if they had been decided upon.

The President was hopeful tonight that the railroad managers and the representatives of the brotherhoods would reach an agreement on their own account as a patriotic duty, and thus make unnecessary any further move on his part.

Before the beginning of the negotiations now in progress the heads of the brotherhoods sent the President a message assuring him that in case the United States became involved in war they would stand by the Government.

The Administration takes the view that the time for making good this promise has now practically come. Regardless of whether the Supreme Court hands down a decision in the Adamson eight-hour law case tomorrow, Government officials think an immediate settlement must be reached.

Interest turned intensely today upon tomorrow's opinions in the Supreme Court. Anticipation that the court might then announce its long-awaited decision upon the constitutionality of the Adamson law was, however, without other than pure speculative basis.

Before last night's sudden settlement was reached it was reported that Secretary of State Lansing would come to New York today in connection with the railroad strike situation. It was presumed that if he came it would be to lay before both sides the gravity of the international situation.

At 11 o'clock last night Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane dictated this statement after concluding a conference with the railway managers:

"We have been negotiating all day. There has been no joint meeting. We have made various propositions to both sides. There has been no change in the situation."

Brotherhoods Stood Firm.

The brotherhoods had steadfastly refused to grant another delay, sticking to the declaration they made Saturday, when they agreed to postpone the strike for forty-eight hours from Saturday at 7 P. M.

After the making and the rejection of many propositions, the situation at midnight was this:

The railroads agree to put the Adamson law into effect if it is upheld on a basis accepted by the brotherhoods.

The brotherhoods insist that if the law is held invalid, the railroads shall give them the same concessions as if it were upheld.

The railroads declare that if the law is held invalid, they will do no more than agree to an arbitration of the whole controversy by any body the President may select.

Among the propositions made to the railroads and the labor chiefs by the committee were: Postpone all action until the international crisis is past; submit the whole controversy to arbitration if the law is thrown out; postpone the strike until the Supreme Court acts; let the railroads give the brotherhoods a modification of the provisions of the Adamson law. These propositions were all rejected by one side or the other.

The members of the committee, Secretary Lane, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Daniel Willard, and Samuel Gompers, urged upon both sides the peril of the international crisis brought on by the sinking of three American ships yesterday. They told the men that a strike at such a time would so incense the people that the next Congress would be forced by public opinion to pass laws curtailing the power of the unions to tie up transportation. They warned the railroads

Continued on Page 18.

Berlin Puts U-Boat Toll at 781,500 Tons in February, With 368 Merchantmen Sunk

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18, (via Tuckerton.)—The results of the first month of intensified U-boat war seem to have satisfied the most optimistic expectations of the Germans, since the total of nearly 800,000 tons of merchant shipping destroyed represent a full month's work. In the first place, the intensified operations only began on Feb. 4, and even after that date a grace was observed by the U-boats on various routes by an agreement with several neutral nations to permit certain belated vessels to get safely home, from which circumstance English shipping also derived some advantage.

It is estimated that if the U-boats had not been thus handicapped and had been working a full month they would have passed the million mark. In addition to the above described disadvantages, the weather was very unfavorable to operations a part of the time, and last, but not least, the short hours of daylight must be reckoned with in arriving at a correct judgment of the first month's results. The figure named indicates by no means the total effectiveness of the new operations, since for their purposes every ton remaining unemployed in neutral or hostile ports for fear of meeting the U-boats counts as much as the tonnage actually sunk.

German naval circles here are very enthusiastic regarding the U-boats' success.

BERLIN, Friday, March 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 18.)—Merchant ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 781,500 were destroyed in February as a result of the war measures of the Central Powers, the Admiralty announced today. The statement says:

"In February 368 merchant ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 781,500 were lost by the war measures of the Central Powers. Among them were 292 hostile ships, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 644,000 and 76 neutral ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 137,500. Among the neutral ships sixty-one were sunk by submarines, which is 16.5 per cent. of the total in February, as compared with 29 per cent., the average of neutral losses in the last four months."

There is a wide disparity between the official German figures of the destruction of shipping in February, the first month of unrestricted submarine warfare, and the figures given out in England. It was said authoritatively in London on March 3, that in February German submarines sent to the bottom, in round numbers, 490,000 tons of shipping. No mention was made of ships destroyed by mines.

HOLD GUARD UNITS IN FEDERAL ARMY

Government Suddenly Changes Its Plans to Muster Out All Militiamen.

55,000 STILL ON DUTY

New York Troops, Washington Hears, Are Among Those Retained by Secret Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—There were strong intimations tonight that recent events had effected a quick change in the War Department's plans for immediately mustering the remaining units of the National Guard out of the Federal service. Whether this change has to do with Germany or with the threatened railroad strike is unknown. There are still about 55,000 National Guardsmen in the Federal service, and some of them at least, it now appears, will be held for the time being.

Some time ago orders were issued for all National Guard troops on the Mexican border to entrain for their home rendezvous not later than March 21. It was then expected that they would all be ready for muster out by April 1. Up to yesterday afternoon no orders had left the War Department changing the previous orders for muster out. But it is known that something has happened since then changing the prospective status of National Guardsmen still on the Federal muster rolls.

Since the German situation became more acute, the War Department has been working night and day to perfect its machinery and bring the available fighting forces up to a high standard of efficiency. The announcement made on Friday, that preliminary mobilization instructions had been sent to the Adjutant Generals of all the States, showed that the department was preparing for a quick response by the National Guard if developments justified recalling it to service. It is almost physically impossible, however, that any orders in regard to postponing muster-out should have been sent from Washington since news was received late this afternoon of the sinking of the three American ships.

It was explained here that Commanding Generals of military departments could on their own initiative postpone mustering out if emergencies in their departments justified. A strike might be such an emergency, it was said. Reports have been received that the mustering out of National Guard units in New York and North Carolina has been postponed. Both these States are in the Department of the East, under the command of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York.

Whatever orders have been issued were issued secretly, and there is no disposition now to permit publicity of details. When Secretary of War Baker was questioned on the subject to-

Continued on Page 2.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

EXPECT ACTION BY WILSON TODAY

President May Call Congress to Meet at Once or Declare a State of War Exists.

NO DOUBT OF OVERT ACTS

Officials, Though Cautious, Are Convinced That Germany Is Challenging War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Technically the sinking of three American merchant vessels by German submarines has not changed the international situation; actually these sinkings have given a more critical turn to it and paved the way for the initiation of a state of war between Germany and the United States.

Whether the Government regards the sinking of the three ships as the overt act which President Wilson mentioned in addressing Congress as cause for taking more drastic measures than a break in diplomatic relations is not being disclosed tonight. It is doubtful if it has been determined. The President, as far as known, has not consulted with any of his advisers, and there have been no conferences between members of the Cabinet. But officials who have been aware all along of the attitude of the President expressed the opinion this evening that the situation was "grave" and cautiously indicated that the overt act had been committed.

What is meant by the statement that technically the sinkings have not changed the status of the international situation is that they are merely repetitions of other offenses by German U-boats since relations between the two countries were broken off and President Wilson served notice that he would be obliged to adopt other measures if Germany carried out her declared intention of resorting to sinking merchant vessels on sight.

President May Act at Once.

After it was evident that German submarines were engaged in relentless warfare against merchant craft, President Wilson again appeared before Congress and asked for authority to arm American merchant vessels. Up to that time two American merchant ships had been sunk by submarines without warning, but no lives had been lost, and the indications were that the Germans had intended to give those on board a chance to escape. They had not been so careful of merchant vessels flying other flags, however. Then came the sinking of the American ship Algonquin, a clear case of sinking without warning. No action was taken by the Administration, although opinion was general that the overt act had been committed, and the understanding was that the answer of the Government would be to arm American merchant vessels and meet the submarine menace in that way in the hope that it would prove effective.

But the sinking of three American vessels, two of them perhaps without warning, has aggravated the situation, and it is not doubted in official circles tonight that the President will take steps tomorrow morning to meet the new status.

The importance of these cases is regarded as resting in the fact that they seem to demonstrate that the German Government ha no intention of abandoning its relentless U-boat policy. In addition, the deliberate sinking of American vessels without warning, after the return of Count von Bern-

Continued on Page 2.

PATROL PICKS UP SURVIVORS

City of Memphis Crew Is Abandoned at Sea In Five Open Boats

VIGILANCIA SAW NO U-BOAT

29 of Her 43 Men Landed at Scilly Islands After She Is Torpedoed Unawares.

TANKER ILLINOIS ALSO LOST

Oil Ship and City of Memphis Were Returning to United States in Ballast.

LONDON, March 18.—The sinking of the American steamships City of Memphis, Illinois, and Vigilancia by German submarines was announced today. Fourteen men from the Vigilancia are missing, as are twenty-four men from the City of Memphis. The crew of the Illinois was landed safely.

[Later advices which were received by the State Department at Washington said that of the fifty-seven men on the City of Memphis fifteen had landed at Schull and thirty-four were on an Admiralty vessel, which was searching for the eight others.]

The City of Memphis, which left Cardiff Friday in ballast for New York, was sunk Saturday. When she left port the steamship had the Stars and Stripes painted on both sides. She encountered a submarine about 5 o'clock Saturday evening. The German commander ordered the Captain of the steamer to leave his ship within fifteen minutes.

The entire crew entered five boats, and the submarine then fired a torpedo which struck the vessel on the starboard side, tearing a great hole through which the sea poured. The steamer settled down quickly and foundered within a few minutes.

Three Boat Crews Picked Up.

In the night the boats became separated, and at 4 o'clock Sunday morning three boat crews were picked up by a patrol vessel and landed. These boats contained thirty-three men, mostly Americans. All of the officers were Americans. The officers believe that the other boats will be rescued.

Third Engineer Thompson of the City of Memphis, in an interview with the Central News, said that the submarine fired a warning shot for the steamer to slow down, and subsequently signaled for her to stop and for the crew to abandon the ship. Ten or eleven shells were fired at the vessel, which began to sink. Then followed a terrific explosion which caused the vessel to tremble all over, and within twenty minutes she sank, stern first. The crew suffered a great deal from exposure during the night.

Thompson said the ship was on charter to discharge her cargo at Havre. From Havre she went to Cardiff, and the skipper, knowing he was in the danger zone, kept the flag, which was yards in length, flying at the masthead. Nobody seems to have expected an attack.

Captain Borum briefly consulted with the officers after the Germans ordered him by megaphone to leave the ship because it was intended to sink her, said Thompson. All agreed that there was no alternative. After describing the sinking of the steamer, Thompson continued:

"When the ship had been destroyed the German commander steamed to our boat and asked for the Captain, but none of our lads answered him. He then went from boat to boat until he found Captain Borum, who briefly conversed with him. I do not know what was said.

Flarelights Bring Rescuers.

"The weather was not too bad, but there were heavy swells. We kept the boats together, and during the evening we rowed together toward the coast. The night closed with a biting wind, and some of our young chaps were very sick. Our flarelights were seen between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning by the patrol vessels, which rescued two boats' crews. The other two had become separated. We lost everything we possessed."

The following American officers are known to have been landed: Chief Officer C. G. Laird, Chief Engineer W. I. Percy, Assistant Engineer F. Bevill, Third Engineer W. M. Thompson, Third Officer M. Dierland, Wireless Operators J. Welch and P. J. Donahue, and Electrician Phillips.

[The statements that the steamer, City of Memphis was sunk by gunfire, also that she was torpedoed, apparently are cleared up by the statements of Third Engineer Thompson that she was first shelled and was sinking when "a terrific explosion, which caused the vessel to tremble all over," occurred. This seemingly would indicate that the steamer was torpedoed after she had been shelled.]

The Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning. The submarine did not appear. The Captain, First and Second Mates, First, Second, and Third Engineers, and twenty-three men of the crew have been landed at the Scilly Isl-

anda. The Fourth Engineer and thirteen men are missing.

The Illinois, from London for Port Arthur, Texas, in ballast, was sunk at 5 o'clock this morning.

Memphis Sunk by Gunfire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from a British port tonight reports that the City of Memphis, an American cargo steamer of Savannah, Ga., outward bound in ballast, had fallen a victim to submarine ruthlessness.

So far her commander, Captain Borum, with nine others in the same boat, are missing. Two boats were picked up at sea after their thirty-three occupants had been afloat eleven hours. Sixteen of those brought ashore are Americans.

The steamer received two gunfire warnings first and then a signal to abandon ship. The order was carried out in about fifteen minutes, four boats being lowered to hold the crew of fifty-seven. Three of the boats' crews are accounted for so far. Norwegians, Russians, and Danes are among the men saved.

The submarine had got in close proximity to the City of Memphis before starting to shell her. Most of the ten or twelve shots fired had deadly effect, one knocking the smoke funnels out of her. The steamer disappeared stern first after twenty-five minutes, the Stars and Stripes flying at her peak as she took the final plunge.

The submersible did not fly the German flag as she approached the four boats. On getting close, her commander put some questions to the occupants, one inquiring for the Captain. He then went to the boat in which the Captain was. There is reason for thinking that this boat's crew has been picked up.

All the steamers' officers are Americans. They are: Chief Engineer Laird, First Engineer Percy, First Assistant Engineer Bevill, Third Assistant Engineer Thompson, Third Officer Dierlem, Electrician Phillips, and Wireless Operators Welch and Donoghue. The Americans are being looked after by a Consul.

Think Missing Men Were Picked Up.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—Officers of the City of Memphis who have been landed here say that the boat in which Captain Borum and eight men took refuge was picked up by a rescue steamer on Sunday morning empty. The officers think the boat met with some other steamer during the night and that the occupants were landed elsewhere.

Thirty-three refugees in all were landed in this neighborhood, sixteen of whom are American and seventeen of other nationalities. Nobody was injured. United States Consul Frost is caring for the survivors.

Consul Frost Reports Sinking.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Consul Frost, at Queenstown, reported to the State Department tonight the sinking by a German submarine of the American steamer City of Memphis, saying forty-nine survivors had been picked up and that an Admiralty vessel was searching for eight missing. The dispatch follows:

American steamer City of Memphis, Cardiff to New York, reported sunk by German submarine 4 P. M. March 17, thirty-five miles south of Fastnet. Fifteen survivors landed Schull 7 P. M. today. Thirty-four survivors on Admiralty vessel, which continues search for eight missing. Will land Baltimore on Irish coast probably today.

Baltimore is a point on the coast a considerable distance west of Queenstown and Cork.

A second dispatch from Consul Frost stated that thirty-three survivors of the City of Memphis landed at Queenstown, and that seven Americans were among the fifteen landed at Schull. The message follows:

City of Memphis, thirty-three survivors now landed here, vessel sunk by gunfire, submarine large type, remained on the scene after crew left ship. Refused request tow boats to land. Weather not severe, but threatening. Survivors at Schull included Allen Carroll, second officer; — McPherson, second engineer; Robert Shea, surgeon; John Watkin, Henry Campany, Gus Campany, A. D. Henton, all Americans, and five Spanish, one Portuguese, one Swede, and one Russian.

The department announced that a dispatch from Consul General Skinner at London said it was reported the City of Memphis, the Illinois, and the Vigilance, (probably Vigilancia,) all American steamers, had been sunk, the latter without warning. The message added that some of the crew of the City of Memphis had been landed and that a patrol boat had gone to pick up the crew of the Illinois.

A later dispatch from Consul General Skinner read:

American steamer City of Memphis, Cardiff to New York, reported sunk. Some of crew landed. Patrol boat gone to pick up rest. American steamer Illinois, London to Port Arthur, reported sunk. American steamer Vigilance alleged torpedoed without warning.

MANY AMERICANS ON BOARD.

City of Memphis Had War Record—Two Others Lost.

Forty-eight men who were Americans by birth or by naturalization and nine others, several of whom were believed to be naturalized Americans, composed the crew of the American freight steamship City of Memphis, reported from London yesterday as having been sunk by shellfire. The vessel itself, valued at $800,000, had weathered safely many adventures in European waters on previous voyages since the war began. She was of 5,252 gross tonnage and 49 feet beam, 377 feet long and had a speed of fourteen knots.

Owned by the Ocean Steamship Company, known as the Savannah Line, the City of Memphis sailed from New York on Jan. 25 carrying 9,683 bales of cotton, valued at $600,000. This she delivered at Havre, France. She was on her way home in ballast when sunk.

Her Captain was L. P. Borum of Norfolk, Va., where he was born of American parents. Her other officers, all American-born except one, were: First officer, C. B. Laird, Savannah; second officer, A. Carroll, born in Nova Scotia, naturalized American; third officer, M. Dierland, address unknown here; W. I. Percy, chief engineer, Savannah; F. Bevill, first assistant engineer, Savannah; F. McPherson, second assistant engineer, New York, and W. M. Thompson, third assistant engineer, address unknown here.

Of the others on board, the ship's surgeon, Dr. F. Shea, lived at 7 Van Ness Place, New York, and the wireless operators, J. Welch and P. J. Donohue, lived in New York, as did also the following, all negroes: H. Canty, baker; D. S. Jackson, chief cook; G. McLean, second cook; J. Lewis, messman; J. Cooke and C. Cooke, waiters, and G. Canty and G. M. Mitchell, messboys. All of these were American born or naturalized Americans.

In this category also were H. O. Bodell, steward, Savannah; C. A. Philips, electrician; F. Montere, H. H. Hobbs and J. Alquest, water tenders; J. Rumbe, C. B. Winn and J. Walker, oilers; N. P. Clausen, boatswain; E. Nelson, H. Solgoord, and F. Rahn, Quartermasters; A. Pederson, W. Leisberg, S. Ludwigsen, F. Puttin, R. Lassen, L. Abrahamsen, F. Timmerman, and J. D. Hanlon, sailors, and M. Nixon, M. Lopeye, M. Gutierrexe, M. Bancello, B. Carrascasa, B. Tarres, L. Perez, A. Gomez, and J. Sanquerra, coal passers.

There were nine firemen, born in Portugal or Spain, some of whom were thought to be Americans by naturalization. Every officer aboard had his American license, and every naturalized American his naturalization papers, in compliance with a rule laid down by the ship's owners.

While on her last voyage from New York the City of Memphis was halted off the Scilly Islands on Jan. 30 by a German submarine, whose Captain demanded to see the papers she carried. A mate went aboard the U-boat, and was informed that, inasmuch as the American carried a contraband cargo, she ought to be sunk, but because America and Germany were on friendly relations she might proceed. The U-boat commander said that if he caught the steamship again he would sink her without warning.

Leaving Havre after discharging her cotton, the City of Memphis put in at Cardiff, Wales, for enough bunker coal to enable her to steam to New York. A message received here Saturday by W. H. Pleasants, President of the Ocean Steamship Company, from Captain Borum announced the ship's departure from Cardiff on Friday, so that she was less than forty-eight hours out when sunk.

The City of Memphis's last voyage to Europe was her tenth in the war zone.

The Vigilancia

One of the Three American Steamships Sunk Within Twenty-four Hours by German Submarines.

Exclusive of the final trip, she had traveled 79,801 miles in taking abroad horses for the Italian Government, cotton, and general merchandise, worth more than $900,000, this figure including the value of the last cargo delivered.

Built in Chester, Penn., in 1902, the City of Memphis, while in the coastwise trade in May, 1914, was chartered by the Government, in a crisis in the relations between the United States and Mexico, to transport supplies by way of Galveston to American troops occupying Vera Cruz. As she left Boston harbor a German freighter fired a salute from a brass gun mounted on deck.

Discharged from Government service in December, 1914, the City of Memphis loaded with cotton and started for Germany, the second American vessel to take a cargo of that character to that country. She steamed up the Weser River to deliver the merchandise and her commander was rebuked by the authorities for entering a river which was mined. Captain Borum replied he did not know the Weser had mines, and sailed for America.

"Skipper Without Fear."

Subsequent voyages took her to Italy five times, Rotterdam once, and France three times. Captain Borum was described yesterday by Mr. Pleasants as "an American skipper without nerves and without fear." When at Spezia, Italy, in December, 1915, the ship was chartered to McAndrew & Forbes, Philadelphia licorice dealers, to go to Turkey and bring a cargo of licorice to Philadelphia. Off Scalanova, Turkey, the American met British and French warships, which escorted her into the harbor, but before she could load they ordered her out on the ground that they were about to shell the town. The American withdrew, Scalanova was bombarded, and the freighter again entered.

While in the Turkish port Captain Borum entertained the authorities aboard his ship and his vessel was known as "the dove," being the only neutral craft in the harbor. After she sailed the Turks signaled him to return, but Captain Borum suspected they intended to place his vessel between the warships and the town in the event of bombardment and continued on his way. A second shelling did take place before the City of Memphis was entirely out of the harbor and the American ship, Mr. Pleasants said yesterday, was struck by Entente shells and slightly damaged.

On her voyage into the war zone the City of Memphis each night carried a reflector above an American flag painted on either side and the ship's name appeared in six-foot letters in several places.

The Vigilancia was of 4,115 tons gross, 45 feet beam and 320 feet long. She had a speed of thirteen knots, and her Captain was instructed to proceed to Havre via the Azores, where he was to call at St. Michaels for coal if necessary. The steamer was built for the Ward Line in 1890, and was engaged in passenger and freight service between New York and Cuban ports until 1914, when she was sold to engage in the cotton carrying trade from the United States to German ports. In 1915, when on her way to Bremen, she was stopped by a British cruiser and taken into Kirkwall.

The Globe Company of 140 Broadway bought the Vigilancia, which sailed on Feb. 28 for Havre under charter to Barber & Co., Inc., of 17 Battery Place for the outward voyage with a general cargo said to consist chiefly of provisions. She was delayed three days in sailing owing to a strike of the crew, who demanded a bonus of 75 per cent. of their wages as war risk. They finally sailed with a bonus of 50 per cent.

The Vigilancia was marked on her sides with the American flag and her name in letters that could be read three miles away. The hailing port, "New York," was painted on the port and starboard bows in letters five feet high.

Americans on Vigilancia.

The steamship was commanded by Captain F. A. Middleton and had a crew of forty-five, of whom twenty, including the Captain, were American citizens, including five Porto Ricans and one Filipino. Americans in the crew are:

B. D. O'Connell, mate, 35 Charles Street, New York; J. H. Smith, second mate, 42 Adams Street, Malden, Mass.; N. P. North, born in Denmark, naturalized, third mate; F. Brown, carpenter, Newport News; A. Gillard, quartermaster, 141 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn; J. N. Loera, Quartermaster, San Juan, P. R.; S. Stamot, seaman; Fred. Schwia, born in Norway, naturalized, chief engineer; E. A. Denton, first assistant engineer, 448 East 147th Street, New York; Walter Scott, Jr., second assistant engineer, Fitchburg, Mass.; Alexander Rodriquez, born in Porto Rico, oiler; M. Ruiz, fireman, Noyaguez, P. R.; C. W. Dawson, steward, 350 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.; J. A. Macdonald, born in Canada, had taken out first papers, baker; Walter Pitts, third cook, 191 London Street, Boston; J. Connors, waiter, Seattle, Wash.; E. Lopez, born in Porto Rico, messboy; no address; Paul T. Platt, wireless, 142 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill, Mass. The third assistant engineer, an American, had not been signed on when the list was compiled.

First Assistant Engineer Denton of the Vigilancia signed up on the vessel against the wishes of his wife, according to her story told last night. Mrs. Denton broke down when told at her home, 448 East 147th Street, the Bronx, of the sinking of the vessel.

"I have not heard from my husband since Feb. 28, when he signed on against my wishes," she said. "I had a horror of the sea, feeling that something would happen to him now that the German submarines are sinking vessels. He was out of work, and that is why he sailed."

Mrs. Denton has two children, a boy 5 years old and a girl 9. She said her husband was 27 years old, and had crossed the Atlantic on the steamer Chemung the trip before she was sunk by a submarine.

Amos J. Mace, General Manager of the Globe Steamship Company, which is owned by Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Ltd., of 140 Broadway, said last night that he had not received any message regarding the loss of the Vigilancia. He knew that the Vigilancia had been purchased by the firm, but could not tell the price.

The tank steamship Illinois was built in 1913 at Newport News for the Texas Oil Company of 17 Battery Place, New York, and sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, on Feb. 17, for London, under the command of Captain Iverson. There are no marine records to show her arrival or departure from London. She was a single screw vessel of 5,220 gross tons and was 390 feet long and 52 feet beam.

Arthur Barber, of the firm of Barber & Co., who dealt with the loading of the Vigilancia, said yesterday that she had about 3,000 tons of general cargo, including machinery, provisions, steel rails, and other railroad material. He could not place any definite value on the merchandise, but believed it would be between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

Tanker Left Texas Port Feb. 17.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, March 18.—The Texas Company's tanker Illinois, under command of Captain H. Iverson, left Port Arthur Feb. 17 for London with a cargo of oil.

All of the officers and eight members of the crew were American citizens, a total of sixteen Americans on board. According to the crew list on file in the Custom House here, all gave their addresses as Port Arthur. Besides Captain Iverson, there were in the crew: C. F. Peterson, First Mate, American; P. Peterson, Second Mate, American; H. L. Wason, Third Mate, American; H. Swenson, Boatswain, Swedish; George W. Osenber, Chief Engineer, American; J. A. Caette, First Assistant Engineer, American; William Parker, Second Assistant Engineer, American; Edward Slica, Third Assistant Engineer, American; M. P. Beckwood, wireless operator, American; O. A. Salmons, Steward, American; Carl Lundberg, cook, Swedish.

The following shipped as able-bodied seamen: Hans Lenge, Danish; H. C. Hansen, Russian; Hans Johansen, Norwegian; J. Savdberg, Russian; A. Kelden, Russian; M. Rontso, Russian; R. Moosueem, American; J. Krabbo, Russian, and August Mana, Russian. Pumpers: Ralph Craig, Danish; and George Eliott, American. Oilers: John Cannon and George Murray, Americans, and J. E. Borden, British. Firemen: J. Lopez, M. Peter, and M. Lopez, all Spanish. Wipers: O. Ollien, Norwegian, and Sidney Newton, English. Messmen: Charles G. Daniel and James Harrison, Americans.

Mr. Gerard's Comment.

"It is not for me to decide," was the only comment ex-Ambassador Gerard would make last night when THE TIMES informed him of the sinking of the three American freighters and asked his opinion about this as the "overt act."

DEFEND STORSTAD SINKING.

Germans Hold That Relief Ships Are Not Immune in War Zone.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"British news dispatches state that the Norwegian steamer Storstad, sunk by a German submarine, was in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission and was provided with a safe conduct from the German Consul at Buenos Aires," says the Overseas News Agency, (the official German news bureau.) "German newspapers state on competent authority that this report is absolutely improbable. The Storstad could have no safe conduct issued by a German authority at Buenos Aires, since neither the German Minister nor the German Consul there has been authorized to issue such safe conducts for ships of the Relief Commission. Negotiations regarding this matter are pending.

"It is ascertained that the Storstad was sunk within the barred zone, and therefore it matters not whether she was provided with a safe conduct and carried the signs of the Relief Commission. All ships, including those with such signs, are obliged to avoid the barred zone; otherwise they run the risk of being sunk. The Relief Commission was warned officially by the German authorities on Feb. 1 against permitting its ships to go into the barred zone. The sinking of the vessel, therefore, was the Captain's fault."

The Storstad, flying the flag of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and carrying a cargo of maize for Belgium, was torpedoed without warning off the southern end of Ireland. One member of her crew lost his life. The others, including one American, were rescued.

U-BOATS SINK SMALL CRUISER.

Also a Decoy Ship and Twenty-two Other Craft, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Wednesday, March 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 18.)—The sinking by a German submarine of a small cruiser, a vessel equipped as a decoy for submarines, and twenty-two other craft was announced today by the Admiralty. The statement follows:

"German submarines recently have sunk seventeen steamers, two sailing ships and three steam trawlers, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 48,150.

"In addition, a submarine annihilated a small hostile cruiser with three inclined funnels and Special Ship 27, arranged as a trap for submarines. From this ship one Lieutenant, one noncommissioned officer and four men were taken prisoner. One of them was wounded severely."

HOLD GUARD UNITS IN FEDERAL ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

night he replied that he could not discuss it in any way.

Officers of the New York National Guard said last night that they had received no orders instructing them not to muster any more of the guardsmen out of the Federal service. The only units of the New York guard that have not thus far been mustered out are the First Cavalry, which returned from the border last week; the Fourth Field Hospital, and a few men who had charge of equipment, in all, about 1,300 men. It was expected that the First Cavalry would be mustered out within a few days. In the meantime its members are reporting to headquarters daily. The Sixty-ninth and the Twelfth Regiments of infantry, which returned a short time before the First Cavalry, were mustered out about a week ago.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—City officials who had been preparing a homecoming celebration for some of the members of the New York State wagon train, a National Guard unit which has just returned to Peekskill from the Mexican border, received word late tonight that the unit was not to come home on Tuesday, as was planned. The city officials were informed that a new order had arrived from Washington an hour or so after the news of the sinking of three American ships, announcing that the mustering out of troops from the Federal service must stop at once.

Word that the mustering out of State troops was to be suspended until further notice was telegraphed to Captain Joseph L. Gilbreth, U. S. A., who was at Peekskill ready to discharge the wagon train from Federal service.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18.—Orders received at the Adjutant General's office here today suspended the order for mustering out the Second and Third North Carolina Regiments of the National Guard and Brigade Headquarters and directed that they be held under arms after their arrival. The Third Regiment is on its way to Raleigh, having been sent here from Texas. The Second Regiment has not yet started from El Paso.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18.—The mustering out of the Second South Carolina Infantry, recently returned from the border, now in camp at Styx, S. C., was halted today on receipt of orders directing the Federal mustering officer to await further instructions.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 18.—Colonel H. S. Berry, in command of the First Tennessee Infantry, which arrived here today from Eagle Pass, Texas, was advised tonight that orders had been issued suspending the mustering out of National Guardsmen "until further orders."

CABINET HAS NOT BEEN RENOMINATED

No Chance Given to Senate to Pass on President's Chosen Advisers.

ALL HAVE BEEN RETAINED

And Mr. Wilson Is Believed to Hold That Lack of Changes Makes Confirmation Unnecessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The final adjournment of the Senate last Friday without having received from President Wilson the nominations of the members of his Cabinet makes it impossible for the upper house to pass upon these nominations before April 16, when the Congress will meet in extra session, unless the international emergency causes the President to issue a new proclamation assembling the two houses on an earlier date. It is doubtful if the President intends to make renominations even then.

The failure of the President to renominate his Cabinet has caused considerable discussion, and reasons are being sought for his course in this regard. No official explanation of the President's unwillingness to let the Senate pass upon the qualifications of his Cabinet officers has been obtainable from members of the Administration. The only statement approaching an explanation was that, as there were to be no changes in the Cabinet circle, reason did not exist for making any nominations.

The Cabinet is not mentioned in the Federal Constitution, and there is nothing in any of the laws creating the Government departments, whose heads compose the Cabinet, with reference to the length of their terms. Heretofore Presidents who have been re-elected have nominated to the Senate those members of their Cabinets as were to be retained in office. Mr. Wilson presumably took the position that, as there were to be no changes and there was no requirement of law for the renomination of heads of executive departments, it was not essential that he should give the Senate, as part of the appointing authority, the opportunity to declare whether it still approved the men whose qualifications for Cabinet posts it had indorsed in Mr. Wilson's first term.

But since the adjournment of the Senate, after a special session of twelve days called by the President for the purpose of enabling that body to confirm nominations and ratify treaties and review rules, the point has been raised that the failure of Mr. Wilson to follow the custom of his predecessors in this matter has set a precedent that might at times assume a dangerous aspect. Most of the members of the Cabinet were nominated and their nominations confirmed in March, 1913, immediately after Mr. Wilson assumed office as President.

In the four years since then the personnel of the Senate has changed materially. Under the terms of the Constitution one-third of the Senate is elected every two years, so that there has been a change of two-thirds in the Senate's membership. Of course, a considerable number of Senators who were members of body four years ago have been re-elected, but it is argued contended that this does not change the principle that the Senate has undergone a two-thirds shift since most of those who hold portfolios in Mr. Wilson's Cabinet were passed upon by the upper house.

The contention made in this connection is that, as President Wilson was again obliged to submit himself to the people in order that it might be determined whether he should continue in office, the members of his Cabinet should again be passed upon as to their qualifications by the Senate, whose views may have undergone a change in the last four years and whose observation of the Cabinet may have convinced them that some heads of departments did not deserve reappointment.

Another important phase of the matter is found in the contention that, as the law of Presidential succession names those members of the Cabinet who may succeed to the Presidency in the circumstances and the order of their succession, it is highly desirable that some means of passing upon their qualifications for office at the outset of every Presidential term should be adopted. The law of succession names the Secretary of State as the first of the Cabinet eligible to take charge of the Government in the event of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President, with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War in that order, and so on down through the greater length of the Cabinet list.

SEVEN STEAMERS ARRIVE.

All Pass Through Submarine Zone Without Seeing Any U-Boats.

Seven steamships arrived in port yesterday after passing safely through the submarine zone without meeting with any incident of an exciting nature.

The Cunarder Pannonia, which will go to her pier this morning, was eighteen days coming from London, and reported stormy weather during the entire voyage. She was followed into Quarantine by the Saxonia of the same company, which left London five days later with passengers and mails for New York. The Saxonia will also dock early today.

The United Fruit steamships Turrialba and Bantu, from Liverpool; the Eastgate from La Pallice, and the Siam from Copenhagen. Two Norwegian freighters incoming were the Renenfjord from Bergen and the Aztec from Aarhuus.

Stopped Twice by British Cruisers.

Members of the crew of the American schooner Lizzie M. Parsons, which arrived yesterday from the Gold Coast, said the vessel was stopped twice by British cruisers and her papers examined—on Jan. 23, just north of the equator, and on Jan. 29 in midocean.

RESENT DUTCH ACTION IN BARRING ARMED SHIP

British Threaten to Suspend Privileges Accorded Dutch Grain Ships at Halifax.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 18.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from well-informed circles that the question of the admission of armed merchantmen to Dutch harbors has become acute, and that surprise has been expressed by the British Government that Holland demands from England facilities for avoiding German submarine dangers, while she is unwilling to admit into her harbors British merchantmen provided with means for repelling the U-boats. It is considered that these two courses of action, taken simultaneously, are inconsistent and inequitable.

On the same authority it is stated that the clearing of grain ships today is the last concession that will be granted Holland, since the British Government does not intend to tolerate what it regards as unneutral treatment.

The Dutch press is slowly waking up to the fact that the sending of an armed merchant ship to a Dutch harbor was not due to mere accident, and the event is gaining daily in significance. The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says:

"We had every reason to be satisfied with England's negotiations up to a certain point. A new and much more serious difficulty has now crossed the horizon—the arrival of the armed Princess Melita. England has for more than a year indicated that she was able to protect her shipping to Holland without arming merchantment. Last week an arming merchantmen. Last week an admission to our ports, and was refused. Is the sending of this ship a mere accident? There is reason to doubt it. We are given to understand that this treatment was considered unfriendly, and that no further concessions for grain ships to call at Halifax in order to avoid search in British home ports will be accorded. * * * When England sent her trial ship she knew what reception awaited her, and that the Dutch Government could not change its attitude. Was it the intention of the British Government to force us to break away from strict neutrality?"

The Handelsblad, in an important article, advocates arming Dutch merchantmen. Discussing the sinking of the steamship Campine outside the danger zone, it says:

"Just as Germany has to defend her country, so we have to defend our shipping. Germany demands the right, while maintaining the most friendly relations with this country, to sink our ships seven at a time. May we not demand the right, while maintaining the most friendly relations with Germany, to defend ourselves against the sinking of our ships?"

DRAFT NAVAL STUDENTS

Government's Needs Close Post-Graduate School at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 18.—The Naval Post Graduate School at the Naval Academy has closed until further notice, as all the remaining students, seventeen young officers of the rank of junior grade Lieutenants, received orders today detaching them from the academy.

The new duties are being kept secret, but there is little doubt that they will have a part in the protection of American commerce.

EXPECT ACTION BY WILSON TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

storff to Berlin, dissipates the impression and hopes entertained in some quarters that his report on the attitude and determination of the United States Government might cause the German Government to modify its unrestricted U-boat warfare.

From the meagre official comment obtainable tonight it is known that these cases, together with that of the Algonquin, make the most serious counts so far included in the American indictment against Germany. The Algonquin was the first known clear-cut case of attack since Feb. 1 without warning on a vessel flying the American flag. The case of the City of Memphis, Vigilance, and Illinois are considered as cumulative evidence that the Berlin Government intends to push its warfare against American vessels, even at the risk of war with the United States.

Ready for War with Us.

The determination with which the German campaign against American rights is being pressed and has been conducted since the return of Count von Bernstorff to Europe, as well as the confidential reports made by former Ambassador Gerard in his conferences of Wednesday and Thursday with Secretary Lansing, Counselor Polk, and President Wilson, have convinced officials here that the Berlin Government prefers to risk war with this country rather than abandon the last desperate effort involved in the submarine warfare on an unrestricted scale.

It is contended that there is nothing short of war that has not yet been ordered undertaken by this Government to call Germany to account for these attacks. Steps for the protection of American merchant ships have been taken. Orders have been given for the arming of American vessels sailing for the barred areas, and this method of endeavoring to protect American lives and ships is being pushed forward rapidly. The United States Government has now embarked on the policy of placing guns and armed guards on board all American vessels sailing for Europe and the Mediterranean, and these guards have instructions to fire on German submarines at sight whenever they approach the American ship.

All the information that has come to this country from Germany since Feb. 1, including that brought by Ambassador Gerard, indicates unmistakably that Germany will deal with all armed American merchant vessels as if they were ships of war, and sink them on sight. The American sailors from the Yarrowdale, who were held more than two months as prisoners in a German camp, were so treated because they had served for pay on merchant vessels which were armed, according to reports made by Mr. Gerard.

Clash at Sea the Real Crisis.

The real crisis will come when some American merchant vessel on which armed guards are stationed, clashes with a German submarine in the barred area. Both are under orders to shoot at the other on sight. Whatever the result, the sinking of the American ship or the destruction of the submarine a declaration of war is regarded as the inevitable next step.

The sinking of a German submarine in such a clash is expected to lead to a declaration of war by Germany against the United States. It is being said here tonight that the sinking of the American ship, with possible loss of American life, and with American guards on board, taken into consideration with the Algonquin, City of Memphis and other cases in which American ships have figured, will have developed such a situation by April 16, the date set for the assembling of Congress in extra session, as to result in a declaration of war by that body.

May Call Congress at Once.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—With the announcement of the ruthless destruction of three unarmed American merchant ships by submarines, it was unofficially admitted here tonight that virtually a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

Technically the United States remains in a position of armed neutrality. Whether this shall be changed before April 16, the date fixed for a special session of Congress, the war-making branch of the Government, President Wilson has not decided.

One step the President is contemplating is a call for an immediate session of Congress to hear an address asking for authority to adopt aggressive measures against the submarine menace. Already American ships are being armed to defend themselves; the next move must be to send warships with orders to seek out submarines and clear the transatlantic lanes.

Some of the highest officials of the Government hold that the Executive has the power to declare that a state of war exists and to proceed with aggressive protective steps pending the assembling of Congress. There is no indication, however, that the President will follow that course.

Today's developments brought the Government face to face with the problem of formulating a definite policy for the nation in case the United States actually enters the war. This possibility was mentioned by the President in his inaugural address on March 5.

All of the conditions outlined by the President in his message announcing the diplomatic break with Germany as leading to a state of armed neutrality have now been fulfilled. The "overt act" described by him then actually has come; if in fact it had not been committed when the President went before Congress again. Since then he has established a state of armed neutrality without the specific authority of Congress.

President Wilson was out automobiling when the first Associated Press dispatches telling of the three disasters came in quick succession. Through Secretary Tumulty he received all available facts immediately on his return. In the meantime Secretary Lansing and other State Department officials as well as Cabinet members, received the information.

May Declare State of War Exists.

International lawyers and constitutional experts here showed no hesitancy in saying that President Wilson had full authority to interpret the latest sinkings as an act of war, and announce that this country considers that an actual state of war exists by reason of Germany's flagrant assault on American shipping. Such action would be subject to the approval of Congress.

Despite the sinking of big passenger liners like the California and the Laconia, the imperiling of Americans on nearly a score of other vessels, and the sinking of three other American ships, the Housatonic, the Lyman M. Law, and the Algonquin, since the unrestricted warfare began, some officials, inspired by the President's announced reluctance to believe that Germany would carry through her threat, have clung desperately to the hope that some slight respect for international law might still be shown.

With the practical certainty that this country will become involved in hostilities with Germany, even if only for keeping open the sea lanes to Europe, officials are scanning the news from the various war fronts with the closest scrutiny. A direct, intimate interest has succeeded the rather academic attention of days when America seemed far distant and isolated. An advance on the west front or in Mesopotamia is now studied with the keen eagerness born of a realization that it may have a direct effect on America's future history.

The kaleidoscopic developments of the last few weeks have been followed most keenly. The apparent crumbling of Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Persia, as shown in the capture of Van today by the Russians, following the fall of Bagdad to the British, the unexpected sweeping forward of the British and French in the swash in the west front, the pro-war revolution in Russia, threats of internal trouble in Germany, and China's severance of relations, have served to convince many observers that the beginning of the end is near.

The German retreat in France is not yet accepted as more than strategic, however. The Russian revolution, too, is admitted to hold possibilities of counter-revolution which will greatly cripple the military efficiency, and in some quarters it is held confidently that Germany still has strength for another great offensive.

RUSSIANS TAKE VAN IN SOUTH ARMENIA

Also Sweep On in Persia Over Wide Front, Driving Turks Through Passes.

OCCUPY BANEH NEAR BORDER

Turkish Column Cut Off Disperses Into Roadless Mountains—Passages Cut Through Snow.

LONDON, March 18.—The capture by the Russians of the city of Van, in Turkish Armenia, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, March 17, (via London, March 18, British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The Russian advance on the Caucasian front is being continued over a large section. The War Office today announced the capture of Baneh, which is in Persia, about ten miles from the Turkish border. In the Kermanshah region a Turkish column, cut off, fled into the mountains. The official statement follows:

In the direction of Sivas, in the region of the village of Matgub, our outposts repelled by rifle fire and the bayonet an attack made by Turkish scouts.

A Turkish column consisting of two battalions, six mountain guns, and three squadrons of cavalry, retiring from Senne, in the direction of Kermanshah, under pressure of our cavalry, was met at Kaniaran by Russian cavalry detachments, which had been detailed to cut off its retreat. The Turks turned westward, in their confusion, into the roadless mountains.

In the direction of Djevarrud, northwest of Kermanshah, the pursuit continues. In the direction of Kermanshah a bridge near the village of Maideshut was captured, undamaged, by us.

The enemy is attempting to make a stand in the passes. On March 13 a battle occurred in Shel Pass. Reports concerning the result of this battle have not yet been received.

In the region of Ognott, fifteen versts west of that point, our scouting parties dislodged the Turks from their position and occupied the village of Warabi. Stores of cartridges and hand-grenades were captured.

In the direction of Sakkiz our detachments, moving forward in deep snow, dislodged the Turks from their position at Sarana and occupied this point. Pursuing the retreating Turks, our advanced detachments entered Baneh.

The forward movement of our troops is proceeding under exceedingly difficult conditions. Passages, which have been cut through snow that often is higher than a man on horseback, are frequently filled up again by the furious snowstorms. Owing to the absence of villages, our troops have to shelter themselves at night in caverns made in the snow.

PROCLAIMS LIBERATION TO CITIZENS OF BAGDAD

British General Invites Co-operation With Civilian Officials Accompanying His Army.

LONDON, March 18.—Major Gen. Frederick Stanley Maude, commander of the British forces who recently occupied Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, has issued a proclamation to the people of the city, declaring that his armies have not come as conquerors, but as liberators.

"Since the days of the Halacha," says the proclamation, "your city and your lands have been subject to the tyranny of strangers; your palaces have fallen into ruins, and your gardens have sunk in desolation; your forefathers and yourselves have groaned in bondage; your sons have been carried off into wars not of your seeking; your wealth has been stripped from you by unjust men and squandered in distant places.

"Since the days of Midhat the Turks have talked of reforms; yet do not the ruins and wastes of today testify to the vanity of those promises?"

The proclamation says that the British and the Bagdad merchants traded with profit and in mutual friendship for two hundred years, while the Germans and Turks have despoiled them for twenty years and made Bagdad the centre from which to assail the power of Great Britain and her allies in Persia and Arabia. It adds that the British Government cannot risk that being done in Bagdad again. It announces that the Arabs have expelled the Turks and Germans and proclaimed Hussein Ben Ali King of Hedjas, Arabia.

The people of Bagdad are invited to co-operate with the British civil representatives accompanying the army in the management of affairs, and to unite with their kinsmen of the northeast and southwest in realizing the aspirations of their race.

The British Army in Mesopotamia has put the Turks to rout, it is announced officially. On Friday afternoon the Turks were in full flight toward Samara, seventy-five miles northwest of Bagdad. The statement follows:

In the fighting on Wednesday on the right bank of the Tigris, as already reported, the Turkish rearguard was driven from a succession of ridges to a strong position covering the railway station at Mushaidie. Our troops continued to attack the position during the night and finally captured it at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, the enemy retiring hastily.

The retreat continued during Thursday, and on Thursday afternoon the whole enemy force, consisting of remnants of three Turkish divisions, was in full flight in the direction of Samara. On the morning of Friday the enemy were straggling over a distance of twenty miles, with their rear twenty-three miles north of the scene of the fighting of Wednesday.

The Halacha is a body of Jewish traditional law, embracing minute precepts not included in the written law.

Midhat Pasha for several years in the seventies held the post of Grand Vizier of Turkey.

RUSSIAN FRONT ACTIVITY.

Scouts Busy on Both Sides—Civilians Evacuate Rumanian Village.

PETROGRAD, March 18, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—"On the western (Russian) and Rumanian fronts exchanges of fire and scouting reconnoissances are occurring," says the official statement given out today. "In the region southwest of Riga bombs were dropped by a Zeppelin."

A delayed official report dated yesterday reads as follows:

On the night of March 16 the enemy made a gas attack south of Narocz Lake, (Galicia.) On the remainder of the front reciprocal firing and scouting reconnoissances are in progress.

Northeast of Smorgon (Vilna region) a German airplane was brought down by our aviators. The machine was crushed and the occupants were killed.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office announces there were no important actions yesterday on the eastern front.

"A competent German authority states that the district of Namolosa has been almost completely evacuated by civilians," says the Overseas New Agency, (the official German news bureau.) "It is affirmed that in the vicinity of Namolosa more than 100 civilians have perished in the advanced works."

Namolosa is on the Seret River, in Rumania, on the line taken up by the Russians and Rumanians at the end of the Teutonic advance of last year. It is twenty-five miles southeast of Fokshani. Withdrawal of civilians may be preliminary to the resumption of active military operations on this front.

There is But One Genuine Aspirin

Counterfeits and substitutes may be ineffective, and even harmful. Refuse them. Protect yourself by demanding Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin.

The genuine have "The Bayer Cross" on every package and on every tablet.

"The Bayer Cross —Your Guarantee of Purity"

Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Comment of Today's Newspapers On Sinkings of American Ships

NEW YORK CITY.

Making War on America.

From The New York World.

Three more American ships have been sunk by German submarines—the Vigilancia, City of Memphis, and Illinois—at least one of them without warning. Last week the American steamship Algonquin was sunk.

The facts must be accepted as they are. Without a declaration of war, Germany is making war on the United States. One hostile act follows close on the heels of another. No doubt more American ships will be sunk in the same way that four have been within the last week. No possible room can exist for questioning Germany's avowed purpose to send to the bottom every ship its submarines can reach.

Congress will not meet until April 16. Outwardly the United States maintains an attitude of neutrality, although its ships are daily subject to the attacks of enemy warships. This is war by the act of

ADVERTISEMENT.

Please Tell Others What You Know About BELL-ANS

FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

VAST PROPERTIES OF CZAR AT STAKE

He and His Family Hold a Tenth of All the Land in the World.

HIS INCOME $42,500,000

While the Forty-six Grand Dukes and Duchesses Draw Many Millions in Allowances.

"The autocracy of Russia," said Jaakoff Prelooker, the author of many revolutionary books and the last editor of The Anglo-Russian, a monthly periodical published in London just before the war, "is like the head of a family grown too large for personal direction and control. Successive autocrats, or Czars, have attempted to preserve personal control through members of their family and those in sympathy with them until an immense bureaucracy has been evolved which is entirely apart from the people except as it controls their life and property in the name of the Czar. The autocrat, because of this bureaucracy, would grant no rights to the people which would transfer its power to them any more than the father of a family would surrender any of his domestic rights to his children without abdicating as their head."

In the many ways in which the Czar and his family and their servants of the bureaucracy have managed to maintain the autocracy, the land question and the imperial revenues are said to offer a striking example for immediate adjustment by the revolution.

Since the Treaty of Portsmouth the Russian Empire has occupied 8,647,657 square miles or one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. It has a population of about 200,000,000, or fewer than twenty-five to the square mile. Nominally the autocrat "owns" both land and people, but he and his family own of the immense total of 948,083,763 acres actually own and receive the revenue from 680,938,927 acres, about 70 per cent. of the whole land area of Russia; one-tenth that of the world. The balance, or 267,144,836 acres, is distributed as follows, according to the 1910 report of the Department of Agriculture, the latest:

	Acres.
Nobility	181,606,319
Merchants	36,321,03
Peasants	35,141,888
Landed proprietors	8,381,833
Other classes	5,673,289
Total	267,124,836

The nobility number about 1,400,000, the agricultural classes (peasants and landed proprietors) 110,000,000. Thus the tiller of the soil and taxpayer possess on the average about one-third of an acre; the Russian nobleman, who does not pay taxes, possesses on an average seven times as much.

To put the case in another form: From every 384 loaves of bread produced by the Russian agriculturist the noble land owner alone takes away some 383 loaves for himself, leaving one loaf for the producer, from which the latter has yet to devote a part to satisfy the State or autocratic tax collector.

In many instances, aside from the tax, there is an autocratic perquisite in kind; as, for example, in the trapping of sables. About every one in ten is a jet black sable. These from time immemorial have been the property of the Romanoff family, and may be worn in Russia by no one else under severe penalty. Other penalties are attached to attempts to export the black pelts.

Concerning the autocratic power of the Czar and how it may be used independently of any legislative functions of the Council of the Empire, or Duma, M. Prelooker has cited the following instances:

"An action was brought against Princess Imeretinsky by her late husband's heirs. The Princess privately petitioned his Majesty to intervene to her behalf, and he ordered the plaintiffs to be nonsuited, against the decision of the law. Similarly, in a case when the Tula Bank was charged with the sale of the estates of a bankrupt to satisfy the claims of creditors, the Czar interfered, issued a personal order stopping the sale and suspending the operation of the law.

"Again, in another case, some nobleman sold his estate to a syndicate of merchants; the transaction was properly carried out, and legally ratified. But Czar Nicholas II., by his autocratic power, canceled the deed of sale, and ordered the property returned to the original owner, whose only desire had been to obtain the use of the purchase price for a few months."

Nobody knows exactly the amount of the Czar's enormous income. The expenditure of some of it is traceable to certain public works whose budgets are matters of public record, and a large part is known to be absorbed by his family and their dependents, who number about 3,000, and are entirely apart from the noble class, which has no Romanoff affiliations. According to M. Prelooker the Czar "takes" an annual salary of $12,500,000:

"I use the expression 'takes' deliberately, for there is no one, no law or institution in Russia that could veto the assignment by the Czar to himself of any sum he is pleased to name. Besides this enormous revenue, he derives yet another annual income from his private estates and mines, the latter being worked by common and political convicts."

According to the "Almanach Hachette," the Czar enjoys an annual income of $42,500,000, or $85 every minute.

There is still another source of income which, with the consent of the Czar, is more or less devoted to the support of his immediate family. This is from the Romanoff property of 680,938,927 acres, 32,000,000 acres of which are at present productive. This yields an annual revenue of $10,000,000. This sum goes for the support of the Grand Dukes and Duchesses, who number forty-six, many of whom draw yet other incomes from private sources, or from various posts occupied in the army and navy, or in the general administration of the bureaucracy—posts which, of course, outside of the actual working departments which extend from the ministries down to the most insignificant official, are mostly sinecures.

The Russian autocracy has been, therefore, not only a political form of Government, but a tremendously paying business for the autocrat himself and all his relations, near and remote.

The disposition of the properties of the Romanoffs will naturally be one of the first problems for a new Government to solve, for the members of that family, while abdicating all political rule, may still, as individuals, claim that vast wealth as their own.

SEES JEWS A HELP TO A FREE RUSSIA

Their Emancipation a Boon to Both Country and Themselves, Says Marshall.

THINKS CHANGE PERMANENT

Revolution Too Deep-Seated to Yield to Reaction—Movement May Spread to Germany.

Hailing the Russian upheaval as the greatest world event since the French Revolution, Louis Marshall in an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night said that the revolt against autocracy might be expected to spread to Germany, and asserted that the emancipation of the Russian Jews would be as great a boon to their country as to themselves.

Mr. Marshall, who is President of the American Jewish Committee and an officer of the Friends of Russian Freedom, and who was influential in having the Russian-American treaty abrogated, said that not only were the Jews of Russia already well fitted for self-government, but also were on such excellent terms with the Russian populace that their liberation from oppression might be expected to meet with no opposition outside the bureaucracy circles. He said the events of the last few days were not so surprising to the well-informed, and pointed out that during the fourteen years of the Duma the Russian people had been getting ready for parliamentary government—an evolutionary movement that had percolated but vaguely to this country since the autocratic censorship guarded closely the information permitted to go to the outside world.

"It is quite likely," he continued, "that efforts will be made by those opposed to Russian freedom to incite a counter-revolution and to arouse so much dissatisfaction that the bureaucrats will be returned to the power from which they have been driven. But I am confident the revolutionary movement sprang from such deep feeling pervading all Russian life that such efforts will fail, particularly as the army seems sure to support the new Government."

The speaker dwelt at length upon his life-long observation of the patriotism and love of country of Russian Jews, whom he characterized as loyal, despite all the oppression to which they had been subjected, and turned to a discussion of the intimate relations between the aims of the Jews and those of the men in control of the new Government, pointing out that Jews had played important parts in all the Dumas and had done much for the development of liberal movements in Russia.

Russian Jews Loyal.

"I have always felt," he went on, "that the Jewish question was one that would have to be settled in Russia and that, while public opinion of the rest of the world undoubtedly would exert its effect, any real and lasting reform would come from within. And today it seems that is just what has happened.

"I have heard hundreds of Russian Jews in this country say that they would return to Russia and dwell there if ever liberty were established, and the loyalty of the Jews who have remained in Russia has been incontrovertibly shown during the present war. There have been 400,000 Jews in the Russian Armies, and hundreds of them have received the St. George's Cross for bravery. Jewish professional men, particularly physicians, have proffered their services to their country freely, and there can be no doubt that, with equality of political and civil rights, all classes of Jews will rally to the Russian flag as never before.

"When Russia first began to sustain her defeats in Poland the officials who recently have been proved traitors to Russia circulated charges that the Jews were guilty of espionage in the interest of Germany. It was these charges which caused Kerenski, now Minister of Justice, to undertake the investigation which resulted in the discovery of the disloyalty of the very men who tried to play the old game of making the Jew the scapegoat for their offenses, a discovery which culminated in Kerenski's dramatic disclosure of the loyalty of the Jews and the falsity of the charges.

"On the part of the masses and the educated classes there never has been any real opposition in Russia to conferring equal rights on the Jews. There really have been only two classes who have insisted that discriminatory laws against them should be enforced, and that there should be no relaxation in the policy of oppression. They are the bureaucrats and the police—the former because they deemed it politic to create a myth behind which they could shelter themselves whenever the people gave expression to their dissatisfaction with existing conditions, and the latter because they were able to thrive on the graft which they exacted from the Jews under cover of the multitude of minute regulations intended to make the lives of the Jews miserable.

"Few have any idea of the nature of the laws and regulations enacted in Russia with special application to the Jews. They would fill a volume of a thousand pages and have proven a gold mine to the public authorities, who have used them systematically for purposes of exploitation.

Will Help Develop Russia.

"Under the new régime this horrible tradition will be relegated to the museum of political horrors and Russia will have no better citizens than the Jews. They will contribute to every phase of her development, just as they have in this country, once they are accorded human rights. It will be a blessed day for Russia, just as it will be for the Jews, when equality under the law is recognized as the right of all who dwell within the great domain of that country.

"The Jew of Russia is precisely the same kind of man as the Jew of the United States, and those who have studied political conditions here unite in saying that there is more intelligence and independence in voting among Jews than among any other class of citizens. They are all readers, not only of newspapers but also of all kinds of literature, and their mental powers never have been questioned even by their worst enemies. The Russian Jew stands as high as, if not higher, intellectually than the Jew of any other country. He is a thinker from his earliest youth, a student and possessed of an ardent love of learning. He is able to adapt himself readily to new conditions and appreciates more than any other the true value of liberty, because he has known what it means to live without it.

"Jews were among the leaders of the Russian revolution of 1905, and it is largely because of that fact that the reactionaries have persecuted them so violently since; it is for that reason, too, that the Black Hundreds were formed under the leadership of the Czar, who was the head of that infamous organization. The unspeakable persecution of Beilis was also due to the animosity of the party in power against the Jews, because of their aspirations for liberty and their co-operation with those who were striving for the liberalization of Russia.

"There is comparatively little illiteracy among Jewish men in Russia, while the average Russian peasant is illiterate. The new Government is to be conducted on the basis of universal suffrage. Can there be any question but that a people whose ancestors were scholars in the darkest days of the middle ages and Jews to cherish learning in the hours of their deepest misery are capable of self-government?"

REVOLT MAY MAKE SLOANE PRO-ALLY

Professor Thinks Most Pro-Germanism Here Is Only Anti-Czarism.

SKEPTICAL AS TO RESULTS

Nothing but the Elimination of Muscovite Bureaucracy Will Win His Approval.

William M. Sloane, Professor of History at Columbia University and formerly exchange professor at the University of Berlin, who says he has been erroneously reported to be pro-German, in an interview last night asserted that nine-tenths of the Americans who had appeared to be on the side of Germany during the war in reality had been anti-Russians, and that if the revolution should prove to mean real social, political, and religious emancipation in Russia their sentiments would alter so radically that the whole feeling of America might be expected to solidify into anti-German, pro-Ally support.

Professor Sloane hedged about his prediction with the caution that not until the revolution has been proved to bear real liberal fruits would those who had been the foes of Russian autocracy hail it as removing the danger of Russification from Eastern and Southeastern Europe. He expressed the fear that the plebiscite might choose the Grand Duke Michael or another autocrat to rule, and said that if this should happen and the Government be allowed to rest upon the old foundation of bureaucracy, while reforms were postponed to an indefinite future, there still would exist the old danger of "Russification," which he said would be even worse than Germanization.

As an authority on the subject he discussed, Professor Sloane emphasized the dominance of the Muscovites through their monopoly of the governing functions. He said that though they counted less than a third of the population of Great Russia, these 55,000,000 controlled its political policy and comprised the very element which, regarding Moscow as its "Holy City," preached Russification and the exclusion of all European influence and with it the domination of the Orthodox Greek Catholic Church on its dearest creed and most violently opposed political, religious and social liberty for other nationals. Unless this element had been driven out of power and kept out, he said, the present revolution would be a failure, like those which had preceded it.

"It was the element for Russification," he said, "seeking to exclude every element of European influence from Russia, which closed the German University at Dorpat, drove out the German professors and even changed the very name of the town. It was that same strict censorship of everything that was not Russian, or Muscovite, that was the beginning of the bitter German attitude toward Russia, the more so because the process of Russification extended to all the three Baltic provinces. The result is that the upper and middle classes in Germany really have in a way sympathized with any movement that might enable them to keep their culture—not Kultur—which is very superior to that of the Muscovite, because never under the rigid censorship of the Greek Church has anything like freedom of life for those not of its faith been known to exist.

"Furthermore, the process of Russification extended to Finland, and a few years ago we had a tremendous outcry among the Finns in this country and a great exodus of Finns to America. The same thing went on everywhere in Russia. To be 'Russified' meant not only to be made to speak the Russian language, it meant as well a high degree of subserviency to the Orthodox Greek Catholic Church.

"The outrages committed upon the Jews were due to two causes: First, the determination to have no one in Russia who could not be Russified, and the Jews could not be; and, second, the existence of the Russian usurer in the form of money lender and peddler combined.

"Most important of all, it remains to be seen whether the autocracy really has been overthrown, and the Muscovites, from whose ranks spring the bureaucracy, are driven permanently from power. Remember, they were able to have a plebiscite in France proclaim a new Emperor simply by shouting to them the question, 'Shall the First Consul be ruler of France?' How much easier it may be to get a plebiscite to take some such action among a people used to autocratic rule unless really there has been a radical transformation of the entire constitutional system. I am afraid the chances are that, in view of the war and the overwhelming bitterness of all Russia against Germany, the people who already are Russified are going to continue that national policy, and, if so, I can see little hope for the Jews to benefit. I hope, as all Americans must hope, that the present oligarchy and the Duma will see their permanent advantage in the prompt relaxation of the whole process of Russification.

"The main trouble lies in the bureaucracy which has fattened upon the public purse, because it was and is the support of the autocracy. An autocracy cannot live without such foundation; it must have a class of people who find their account in supporting the ruling class above them.

"It isn't easy to find a substitute for a trained body of public officials, even if they be trained in rascality. Unless there can be accomplished the substitution of a new set of office holders, the gradual substitution of a pure, effective body of civil servants, there will always be the danger of reaction among a people raised for generations under monarchical government, from which they may not be too easily weaned.

"Strange as it may seem, there is an immense body of people who want to feel themselves well cared for, who revolt only when they feel they are ill cared for and who have never dreamed of taking the infinite pains and trouble of caring for themselves—of assuming the duties of citizenship.

"Enthusiastic about free institutions in Russia? Of course I am. It has been very hard, with Russia in alliance with England and France, to feel that the whole of Eastern and Southeastern Europe was to be handed over to the Russian sort of Government. There has been an immense number of people who have been considered pro-German who were not that at all—they were anti-Russian. Just fancy the Greek Catholic Church influence being made dominant over the Armenians and the Moslems! The first article I published on the war called 'Teuton and Slav,' merely said if we had to have a choice between those two, we had to choose the Teuton; yet for that I was called pro-German. I believed at that time that that was the real question of the war. Ask me as between our own Western civilization and the German civilization, and of course I declare for America—I am an American.

"It is this fear of Russification that has made our sympathies in this country so divided. Nine-tenths of our so-called pro-Germans have been anti-Russians only.

"Among those of us who know hope is aroused, but we are cautious. We trust that liberty for the Jews, the Armenians, and the Moslems, toleration for all, as it exists among Russia's allies, is to come out of this great movement; but we remember the broken promises and the thwarted hopes of the past, and we know that there are not behind this movement the traditions engendered by a few centuries of the new sort of life we hope Russians are about to lead."

To Promote Trade with Russia.

TOKIO, March 18.—Charles H. Boynton of New York, President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in Tokio on his way to Petrograd to promote the development of commercial relations between Russia and America after the war.

Prestige—

LEADERS in the nation's business make this their New York home—and to them it gives, back all the prestige and service that brains and ingenuity can command. Rentals are moderate.

Telephone Gramercy 3100

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

200 FIFTH AVENUE

OMITS CZAR'S NAME AT RUSSIAN SERVICE

Archbishop Evdokim Avoids the Usual Mention of the Royal Family at the Cathedral.

EATON PREACHES ON REVOLT

Baptist Minister Predicts an Uprising in Germany—Rabbi Wise Lauds the Duma.

In churches and synagogues throughout the city yesterday the Russian revolution was hailed as a great blow for the freedom of a race. For the first time, too, the congregation of the big Russian cathedral on East Ninety-seventh street offered up no prayers for Czar Nicholas and his family.

Archbishop Evdokim, departing from one of the most ancient customs of orthodox service, even omitted the name of the Czar or the name of any member of the royal family from his invocations and blessings. The congregation was quick to notice such a conspicuous change in the ritual, and the keenest excitement prevailed throughout the service. One worshipper, unable to suppress his enthusiasm, broke in upon the service with an outburst of applause.

"Hello—the Russian freedom," he shouted in broken English. Inasmuch as demonstrations within the walls of the cathedral are considered sacrilegious, he was quickly silenced by worshippers who stood near him.

The church was thronged with hundreds of Slavs who were eager to receive some light upon the change of government in their native land. Further than to omit the name of the Czar and his family from the service, however, Archbishop Evdokim took no notice of the revolution. Neither he nor his assisting priests made any mention of the changes that had taken place in Russia. One of the priests after the service declared that the Archbishop had purposely omitted the name of Nicholas or Michael from his prayers, because he had as yet received no official notice from the Holy Synod as to who occupied the throne. Until he is fully informed of this fact the Archbishop will pray hereafter for the "Czar," without, however, mentioning his name or the names of any of his family.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, declared in his sermon that the "Czar, the Little Father of all the Russias, is now looking for a job, and the Kaiser, with his heaven-pointed mustaches, will soon be looking for one, too." Dr. Eaton based his discussion upon the text, "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." He said that it was a universal principle in nature, in experience, and in the Bible that when a living organism fails to function it must die. He declared that this death would come in due course to a nation, a Church, or an individual if corruption was allowed to prevail.

And the corruption in Russia he traced to the Greek Catholic Church. He expressed his sentiments on the Orthodox Church in Russia by waving his hands, stamping his feet and shouting, "To hell with it; down with it; to hell with it." He indicated that he expected an upheaval in Germany similar to that in Russia.

"What is going to redeem Germany?" shouted the pastor. "We may soon expect to hear the crash of an internal explosion and the grip of the monster military clique will be destroyed."

America, Dr. Eaton said, was like an ostrich with its head in the sand, thinking it was safe, whereas men in the centuries would ask the question, "What strange corruption killed America?"

The Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, said that it looked as if the final victory of arms in Europe would bring about an abolition of all monarchies. "If Russia can have a republic," he said, "then any other country can also govern in the same way. Some have blamed President Wilson because he did not recognize Huerta. He would have reigned as a Czar, as did Diaz. Then Wilson would have brought a Russia into the American Continent."

"The Czar and vodka dethroned in Russia, the bureaucracy surrendering to the democracy, drunkenness surrendering to temperance among 150,000,000 people—now we have part of the answer to the question, 'Why did God permit the war?'" said Dr. S. Edward Young, who has traveled in Russia and was the American honorary Treasurer of the Tschalkowsky Patriot Russian Fund, at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, last night.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaking at Carnegie Hall, said he regretted that the American people had not done more to help the cause of liberty in Russia.

"My sympathy in the war," said the rabbi, "went out to the Allies, because I knew that they would compel the Russian Government to give more freedom and liberty to its people or the people would rise. I venture to say, though I may be misunderstood, that, no matter who wins the war, the kings of the earth have lost forever. A war that started as a conspiracy of kings against the people will end in a triumph of the people. Nevermore will armies be cossacksized by kings. The armies and people will march together. Rulers can no longer levy great armies and have them shoot down the people at home or abroad."

Dr. Wise lauded the magnanimity and mercy of the Duma leaders in that they accomplished the revolution without the bloodshed which marked the French uprising of 1789. Speaking of the part played by the Russian Jews in the struggle for freedom, he said:

"The young Jews have been in the vanguard of the struggle. They have stood out and lived and died for the cause of liberty, and the Russian Jew at his highest is the highest type of Jew in the world."

Rabbi Schulman in the Temple Beth-El said the Russian revolution promised more for the emancipation of the Jews of the world than any other one in history. He said the upheaval of the old autocratic government proved that modern States could not thrive merely on racial antipathies, and that democracy in all its conceptions must be the basis of all governments. He believed the United States would be the model for the United States of Europe.

"It is a splendid spectacle," said Rabbi Schulman, "to see such a people as the Russians rising in their might and sweeping away all the tyranny and hypocrisy attendant upon racial animosities that have been sucking their very life blood for so many centuries. No mortal can foresee the consequences of this upheaval.

"We Jews must stand in the modern world for democracy in all its conceptions, for only in that way will come the emancipation of our brethren in other countries. I say we hail this upheaval in Russia with hope, for now it seems assured that the oppressed Jews of that deluded country will have freedom and full privilege as citizens."

Dr. Schulman spoke of a project for a Jewish congress to be held soon, in the interest of Jewish emancipation in all parts of the globe. In this connection he assailed the Zionistic movement, saying that it tended to confine Judaism to Palestine, when, as a matter of fact, the home of the Jew is anywhere on the globe, wherever he or she happens to be.

The Intercollegiate Russian Society, at a meeting here yesterday, decided to send cable messages of congratulation to the Liberal members of the Provisional Government, the Duma, and the students of the universities of Petrograd and Moscow. Another resolution called upon the American Government to extend speedy recognition to the de facto Government.

Grand Duke Nicholas Urges His Troops to Fight On

LONDON, March 18.—Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered the release of the political prisoners who have been incarcerated at Baku, in the Transcaucasus, Reuter's Tiflis correspondent telegraphs.

The Grand Duke enjoined senior and junior officers to advise the soldiers and sailors, now that the throne has been renounced by Emperor Nicholas, that they should quietly await an expression of will from the Russian people. It is their sacred duty, the Grand Duke said, to continue to obey the lawful chiefs, to defend the country from its enemies, and by their exploits to support their allies.

There has been some uncertainty as to the whereabouts of Grand Duke Nicholas, who is reported to have been selected for chief command of the Russian armies. The foregoing dispatch shows that he is still in command on the Caucasian front.

EAST SIDE RUSSIANS IN RIOT.

An impromptu parade of a band of east side Russians last night, in celebration of the Russian revolution, ended abruptly at Clinton and Houston Streets in what came near being a riot when a policeman ordered the paraders to disperse. It was about midnight when the policeman saw the parade, which was rapidly increasing in numbers and noise, approaching his post. At its head a standard bearer waved a red flag. The policeman ordered the leaders to show their permit to parade. They had none, and it was when he ordered them to go home that the trouble began.

During the melée somebody fired a revolver, and a telephone call was sent to the Union Market Police Station for reserves. A fire alarm also was turned in. Four engine companies responded in a rush accompanied by two Battalion Fire Chiefs, a Deputy Chief, and other Fire Department dignitaries. The police reserves arrived at about the same time, and by that time more than 200 Russians had gathered and were accompanying their shouts with gestures which caused black eyes.

When the first policeman was found he was still holding and using as a shield two Russians. They were arrested on charges of assault, and said they were Ivan Olayas, 29, of 40 Leonard Street, and Michael Gatcony, 20, of 337 East Fourteenth Street.

174

Some of the troubles of a bank teller

A DEPOSITOR'S routine transactions with his Bank are almost wholly with the receiving teller and the paying teller.

The receiving teller must see that the checks or currency deposited tally with the deposit slip. He must see that the money deposited is genuine. If counterfeits slip in and cannot be traced, the bank of course loses. He must see that the checks are not dated ahead; that they are properly endorsed.

The paying teller must not pay a check dated ahead, nor a raised check, nor a forged check. He must not under-pay nor over-pay; he must not pay the wrong party.

Depositors are not slow to appreciate courtesy in the bank teller who, with strict concentration, must guard against all money-mistakes.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

N FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY

IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET

IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE

IN BRONX: 148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

FREE SPANISH CLASS

We shall open another of our great $10 thirty-lesson conversational Spanish courses and also another popular $10 thirty-lesson conversational French course this week. About one thousand society and business men and women will attend. Let us convince you too of the great merit of our teaching. Come today at 12:15, or 4:15, or 6:15, or 8:15 P. M., to a free demonstration Spanish lesson. Come today at 1:15, or 5:15, or 7:15 P. M., to a free demonstration French lesson. GORDON-DETWILER INSTITUTE, ATOP TRIBUNE BUILDING, 154 NASSAU STREET. TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 4364.

FREE FRENCH CLASS

LOST AND FOUND.

The Lost Column of The New York Times means really a list of articles lost temporarily. The New York Times soon finds missing property. See last page. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

RUSSIA TO FIGHT TILL WAR IS WON

Continued from Page 1.

tivate relations which unite us to other friendly and allied nations, and we are confident that these relations will become even more intimate, more solid, under the new régime established in Russia, which is resolved to be guided by the democratic principles of respect due to the small and great nations, to the liberty of their development, and to good understanding among nations.

"But the Government cannot forget for a single instant the grave external circumstances in which it assumes power. Russia did not will the war which has been drenching the world with blood for nearly three years. But, victim of premeditated aggression prepared long ago, she will continue, as in the past, to struggle against the spirit of conquest of a predatory race which has aimed at establishing an intolerable hegemony over its neighbors and subjecting Europe of the twentieth century to the shame of domination by Prussian militarism. Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious Allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure the world at all costs an era of peace among the nations, on the basis of stable national organization guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end, without cessation and without faltering.

"The Government of which I form a part will devote all its energy to preparation of victory and will apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past, which hitherto have paralyzed the aspirations and the self-sacrifice of the Russian people. I am firmly convinced that the marvelous enthusiasm which today animates the whole nation will multiply its strength in time and hasten the hour of the final triumph of a regenerated Russia and her valiant allies.

"I beg you to communicate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs [of the country to which the diplomat addressed is accredited] the contents of the present telegram."

The armies in the field have advised that the abdication of the Emperor has been enthusiastically acquiesced in, according to a Foreign Office official. Telegrams from virtually all the commanders have been received assuring the support of the Government guaranteed in advance by General Michael Alexieff, Chief of Staff.

Meanwhile, the last vestiges of the empire are disappearing. Portraits of the erstwhile members of the Imperial family, once seen upon the walls of almost every Government office, have been removed. While the correspondent of The Associated Press waited in an anteroom of the Foreign Minister's office a liveried attendant mounted a chair and quietly took down portraits of the former Emperor and Empress. The national colors with their eagles have given place to plain red flags, one of which floats over the famous Winter Palace.

Imperial Family's Sad Plight.

The revolution overtook the imperial family when all of the children save Grand Duchess Marie were afflicted with measles. Grand Duke Alexis, the 12-year-old erstwhile heir, who was reported dead, still lives, but is very ill. His attack of measles was complicated by the breaking out of the old wound in his foot, dating from the alleged attempt on his life about four years ago. He was reported today as likely to recover. He contracted the malady from a comrade at the front. The Grand Duke is being attended by his mother and the old sailor, Derevenke, who has been his constant companion. Grand Duchess Tatiana is in a serious condition, and oxygen has been administered.

News of the disaffection of the troops reached the Empress on Feb. 27. The palace guard was mobilized for defense, the riflemen remaining within the palace with machine guns, while outside were armored motors. When the Tsarskoe-Selo garrison revolted, a collision with the palace guards appeared inevitable. The Empress went to the commander of the guard and said:

"My desire is that you do not fire."

This was taken as an order to surrender, which he did. Soon revolutionary troops entered the palace, and officers went to the apartment of the imperial family. To these the Empress said:

"Let there be no violence. I am now only a Sister of Charity at the bedside of my afflicted children."

Government at Loss for a Name.

The proper designation of the new Government appears to puzzle even officials. "Government Constitute" is the appellation used in Foreign Office dispatches abroad. While of a temporary nature it is permanent compared with the first Duma committee, which was hurriedly assembled, in the opinion of one official, although it is contemplated that the Cabinet heads shall continue to govern only until those elected by a constitutional assembly shall replace them. The assembly, which will be selected by popular vote, will be composed of approximately 600. It will be the business of the assembly to determine the form of the future government and draft a new constitution.

Confidence is everywhere expressed that under the direction of the new Government the military and industrial forces of the country will be enabled to carry on operations upon a much larger scale than before and considerably magnify their efforts toward a speedy termination of the war. Endless friction between departments and the continual fear on the part of the old Government that too complete organization might result in the sudden growth of popular power have left a great part of the resources of the country inert and useless. Every effort at the mobilization of these resources, each plan to organize and expedite the transportation of supplies met with the most stubborn opposition.

Meetings of the Committee of Town Unions in Moscow, which assembled to discuss means of remedying the industrial disorganization of the country were broken up by the police under the instructions of the Ministry of the Interior, which feared that such meetings might provide opportunity for the dissemination of propaganda against the Government, although it was chiefly due to these meetings that Prince Lvoff, President of all the Russian Union of Counties, whose activities were so bitterly opposed by the old Government, is head of the new Cabinet.

Normal Life of Capital Resumed.

Probably no event of similar magnitude ever had a less colorful aftermath or was accepted by the people so vitally affected with less of a demonstration. With the exception of a few parades, chiefly in the district of the Duma, people went soberly about their business yesterday as though satisfied with a good task well performed. Apparently the excess of enthusiasm had been in the stirring days preceding the final denouement. The review of troops which had been scheduled was postponed. Doubtless the heavy snowstorm which continued most of the day had much to do with dampening the ardor of the people. At any rate, up to the present time there has been nothing in the nature of a great popular demonstration. Several factories resumed operations for the first time in more than a week.

The Cabinet, which has been meeting since the revolution in the House of Parliament, where its members have been living day and night, met today for the first time at the Ministry of the Interior.

The first meeting of the Holy Synod since the revolution was held today under the Presidency of the Metropolitan of Kiev. The new Procurator General of the Holy Synod, M. Lvoff, in opening the sitting, said he rejoiced at the advent of freedom of the Orthodox Church. He ordered the removal of the imperial chair from the conference room, symbolizing termination of interference by the Emperor in the affairs of the Church. The Metropolitan and other members of the Synod said a new era for the Orthodox Church had come.

Public subscriptions for released political prisoners and for the families of men killed in the street fighting have been opened. The Russo-Asiatic Bank has subscribed $250,000 for the released political prisoners.

PACIFISTS ANGER TROOPS.

British Officers Greatly Impressed by Moderation of the Mob.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETRORAD, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Soldiers and workmen are solid for a continuation of the war to victory and receive with indignation the speeches of revolutionary pacifists. One speaker who cried today "Down with war!" and talked of "our brothers, the Germans," was howled down by Preobrajensky soldiers, who shouted, "Bayonet him, brothers!"

There is still difficulty about discipline and the extreme Socialists are beginning to be alarmed at the effect of their heady appeals to the soldiers. Confidence in the sound sense of the majority of the people and soldiers has been justified so far and if the new Government is firm the harm wrought by the extremists during the last few days should speedily be neutralized with the help of the new powerful feeling of free citizenship and national duty.

The talk of the streets is endlessly interesting and full of delightful humor. It is as though the Russian people dared for the first time to display its talent frankly and boldly "Heigh-ho!" said some soldiers; "now we shall have a short service in church because the priest always took such a long time praying for the Czar and the Government and the poor Orthodox Russian people only a little bit at the tail end."

Processions of arrested police continue. Today I saw being brought into the Duma a crowd of gendarmes who were standing guard at Bologue, where the Czar's train was stopped.

The news is spreading rapidly in the provinces, though frequently Governors still refuse to permit the publication of official telegrams of the revolutionary Government. The transformation is bewildering. The complete reversion of old values in a day or two would be intoxicating were it not for the serious position which has a persistently sobering effect and causes astounding rapidly of adaptation. When today I heard a General, a Prince of an ancient family, praising the Socialist lawyer Kerenski, I felt what a tremendous leap Russia had taken this week.

No regret is expressed for the Czar and Czarina, and no particularly vindictive feeling. The Empress was practically unguarded and left unharmed. She is still at Tsarskoe Selo. There is an idea that they may be sent to live quietly in England.

There is trouble with the criminals who have been released from jails and sometimes put on uniforms and break into private houses, but vigorous measures are being taken to check this abuse. Pupils of military schools are at present acting as militia until a new police force is created.

The urgent question now is the resumption of work. The workmen themselves are eager to return to the factories to continue with added energy the production of munitions, and by next Monday probably work will begin in earnest.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL SURRENDERS POWER

Tells Duma Committee Russia's Happiness Is Best Served by His Abdication.

PETROGRAD, March 18.—The denunciation of the Grand Duke Michael was signed at his private residence, whither he went with a large part of the Duma Committee, headed by Prince Lyoff, Professor Milukoff, and President Rodzianko.

The Grand Duke addressed the committee and declared that the responsibility devolving upon him found him undecided because of the existing differences of opinion. He added that since the happiness of Russia was the only consideration, he believed this would be assured by his abdication, and therefore surrendered his authority.

FLEET WITH NEW REGIME.

Czar's Abdication Received with Rejoicing in Provinces.

LONDON, March 18.—The entire Russian Baltic fleet and the fortresses at Viborg and Sveaborg have joined the revolutionary movement in Russia, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, which is based on reports received from Haparanda, Sweden.

Telegraphing from Petrograd Sunday, Reuter's correspondent says:

"Between three and four hundred political prisoners have been released from the Butiry prison in Moscow. About 1,700 criminals, many of them most dangerous characters, escaped from the prison, but a majority of them have already been re-arrested. In scarcely any cases was resistance offered. All the undestroyed archives of the political police are being given to Vladimir Bourtzeff, the well known revolutionist.

"The police of Kiev went over to the new Government in a body. In the provincial towns the manifesto announcing the abdication of Emperor Nicholas was read from the stages in the theatres. The audiences rose and cheered and made up collections with which to buy gifts for the troops.

"An incident occurred in Petrograd yesterday which is considered a good augury for the new régime. A procession of five thousand officers proceeding to the Duma to declare their adherence to the new Government met troops who were returning and who halted and enthusiastically cheered them.

"M. Kerenski is being addressed as 'Mr. Minister' by the officials of the Ministry of Justice, instead of 'Excellency.'

The first Moscow newspaper since the outbreak of the revolution arrived in Petrograd yesterday. It was auctioned on a street corner for the benefit of the soldiers' food supplies and brought 10,000 rubles. Other newspapers sold for hundreds of rubles. Minister of Justice Karenski has received a million rubles for the use of the Government from a group of banks.

"Prayers for the Emperor and his family have been replaced in the church services by prayers for 'Great Russia and her rulers.'

"M. Kerenski has rescinded the order of banishment against Grand Duke Dmitri and Prince Youssoupoff, the slayers of Gregory Rasputin, the monk who exercised great influence over the imperial family, and the two men are returning to Petrograd."

Huge Stores of Grain Found.

COPENHAGEN, March 18, (via London.)—Petrograd is now well supplied with bread and grain and prices have dropped to normal, says the Dagens Nyheder's Stockholm correspondent, quoting advices received from Haparanda.

"The Drizzler" Brings Out the Dry Vote

WET days and dry days are all the same to the owner of "The Drizzler."

★ ★

It is the coat that banishes g l o o m—retaining its cheerful smartness through fog and sunshine.

★ ★

As a Spring topcoat, in the street, on the train or on the way to the golf club, it acknowledges no superior in style.

Fabrics which do not reveal the fact that it is a wet-weather coat.

Two coats in one—a smart slip-on model, of

English appearance, in heather mixtures, plaids and herringbones.

★ ★

Admirably adapted to wear over evening or dinner suit.

Prices, $20 up.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Habardashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

THE standard of Men's Dress is Custom Tailoring. "Ready-made" clothes admit this by continually claiming to be first cousins, though Custom Tailoring disowns the relationship. I am a Custom Tailor exclusively, and, if I do say it myself, a good one.

Let me prove how good I am by tailoring your Spring Sack Suit, $20 to $45, or your Easter Cutaway Suit, $35, not a penny more than "ready-made" imitations. You'll brim over with pleasure at the body-gracing fit, the thoroughbred style and at the comforting thought that you have on the real thing. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings.

Spring Topcoats, $25 to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor

Broadway at 39th St

18 Years On This Corner

RETIRING GERMANS BURN EVERYTHING

Continued from Page 1.

ing torch visible for miles around; others are smoldering ruins from which volumes of smoke are rolling up into the clear blue sky. Of all the great treat of France which the Germans have been forced to abandon to avoid the menace of a combined attack there is no beauty left and no homesteads or farms, but only black ruins and devastation everywhere.

The Germans are adopting the full cruelty of war's malignancy. They poisoned wells in their wake so that if British soldiers and horses should drink there they would die. This was first discovered at Barleux, where the water was tested yesterday after the German retreat. It was found to be full of arsenic.

Other wells have been found treated in the same way. Over waterways they have burned their bridges. Crossroads have been mined, opening up enormous craters like those I saw yesterday outside Bapaume. High-explosive traps have been placed in the way of British patrols to scatter them in fragments if they lack any caution.

It is impossible for me to give the exact British line at the present moment; they have no exact line. Village after village has fallen into their hands since midday yesterday. The British cavalry patrols are over the hills and far away. The infantry patrols are pushing forward into new territory, so that only the airplanes know the exact whereabouts. As one aviator has just reported:

"Our men are lighting fires and taking their dinners at places off the map. They are going into pubs which have been burnt out to find beer which is not there."

North and west of Bapaume British patrols have gone beyond the villages of Rocquigny, Bancourt, Favreuil, and Sapignies. Intelligence officers riding out on bicycles to these places were scared to find themselves so lonely and believed the Germans must be close at hand, but the ending was still further off. The cavalry, working up past Logeast Wood, penetrated east of Achiet-le-Grand and turned the German line off Behagnies.

Round Péronne British cavalry reconnoitered crossings over the Canal du Nord, dry in parts, as the Germans have blown up locks much farther south. In the neighborhood of Nesle French and British cavalry patrols came in touch today, and one British aviator reports he saw French civilians waving flags and cheering the men.

Airman Chases Cavalry.

The Germans have a cavalry screen behind their rearguards. They were seen yesterday north of Bapaume and southwards beyond Roye, and some of them were chased by a British airman at a place called Ennemain. He swooped low like an albatross and brought a man off his horse by a machine gun bullet. The others stampeded from this terrible bird.

Last night British patrols got into the village of Mont St. Quentin, which is the chief defense of Péronne, and this morning they were in and through Moislains, Halles, and Feuillancourt. Until late at night the Germans were still holding trenches on the other side of Péronne, northwest of Haut Allaines, but they are now gone and British outposts now look down the valley of the little River Tortille, a tributary of the Somme, from Moislans to Halle.

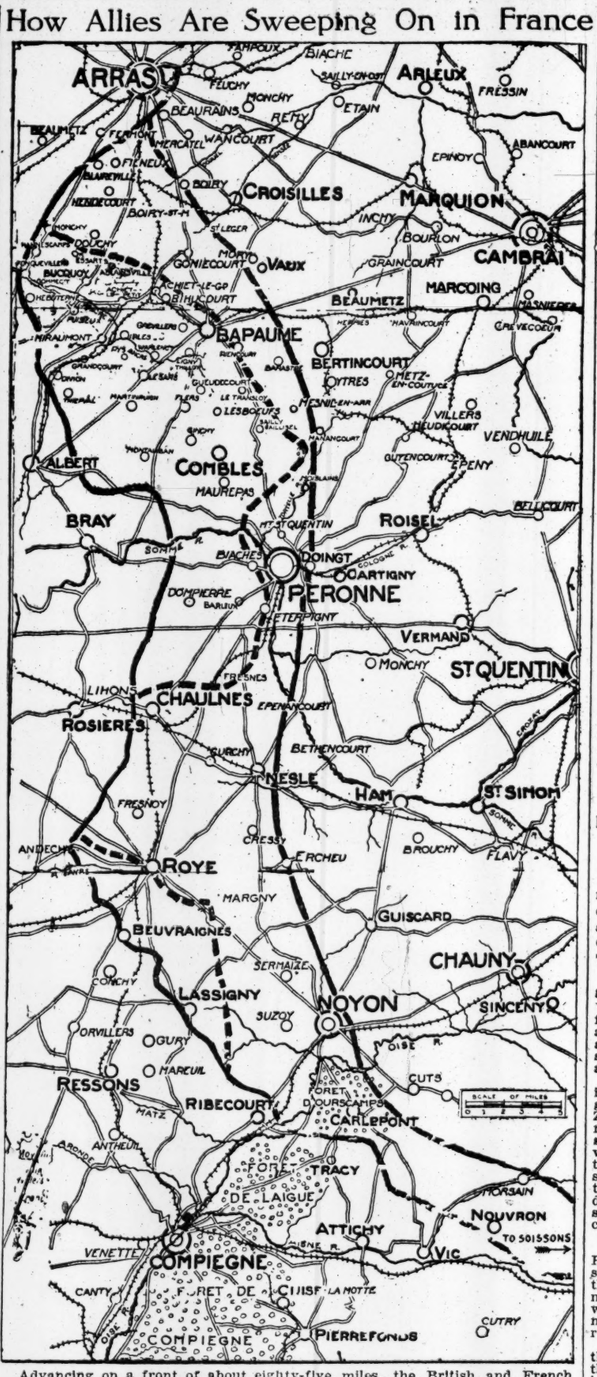
This morning British mounted troops entered Péronne itself. No Germans were there. The only thing there that looked like soldiers were two dummies, which were shot at by the British until this German fake was discovered.

Many dugouts were on fire and part of the town was smoldering. But Péronne is not utterly destroyed and will be known again when its civilians come back to see the ruins of their homes. Many houses still stand, although wounded in their walls and roofs. The place is unlike the villages on the Somme battlefields, which are mostly wiped off the earth.

The Germans seem to have abandoned their positions last night at a given time all along the line, firing heavily until about 10 o'clock. Then the gunfire ceased and there was not a shot. Their guns were going back along the dark roads. Their rear guards moved away, leaving behind them their great defensive works of Bapaume Ridge and burning villages.

It is not for me to say how the German high command will explain this great retreat to the German people. It is "a strategical plan," but not all the phrases like that will hide the truth that it is indeed a retreat and that in front of British troops.

How Allies Are Sweeping On in France



Advancing on a front of about eighty-five miles, the British and French armies have pushed back the Germans at places from ten to twelve miles. The advance, extending from south of Arras to Soissons, is indicated roughly by the black line on the right hand side of the map. The broken line is the allied front as it stood on Saturday, and the solid line to the left is the original front.

this wide front the British are pressing the fleeing German rearguard, and Bapaume witnessed lively street fighting. The taking of that town meant a great deal to the men in the trenches. One British battalion, due to be relieved yesterday from a term of strenuous work, actually requested that they be sent forward in order that they might see Bapaume cleared of the enemy.

It was particularly fitting that the troops which fought the hardest about the Butte last Autumn should be among the first to reach Bapaume, of which the Butte had long been regarded as the key position. There was no flying of flags or beating of drums as the British patrols penetrated the town, for there was fighting ahead, and Bapaume is filled with underground strongholds, but it was not long before the advance guard sent back over the telephone wires, which ever keep pace with the onward movement of the troops, that the enemy rear guard had "all been accounted for." Later came a second message, reading in true soldier language: "The mopping up of Bapaume is now completed."

Parts of Bapaume Dynamited.

Fires were smouldering in many parts, remnants of the incendiarism which had been rampant during the last days of German occupation. No house was left intact, for those still roofed exposed interiors all burned out. A few rows of houses of quaint architectural beauty still maintain an outward show of some of their former well being. Shells, of course, had done much damage, but there were plentiful evidences of dynamiting on all sides.

This was carried to such an extent that certain sections of the town appear as having been swept over by a cyclone, walls having been blown out by interior explosions, allowing the slate roofs to slide almost undamaged into the streets. The famous old clock tower had had its upper part blown off to prevent its being used for artillery registering by the British. Its faces are all awry. Just outside of Bapaume was a badly shattered estaminet, with several empty beer barrels standing on the wall.

All day and most of last night the Germans poured shells into Bapaume, paying particular attention to certain sections on which they had carefully registered before leaving. This has been a familiar practice with the Germans with evacuated positions ever since the battle of the Somme began.

The statue of General Louis Leon Faidherbe, who defended Bapaume against the Germans in 1870, which stood in the centre of the town, is missing. It had been removed to Germany.

Bapaume's Powerful Defenses.

The defensive works about Bapaume were all that the Germans claimed for them. Splendid trenches formed a network about the place, and there were veritable forests of barbed wire. The Germans have always been great believers in this method of defense, but nothing approaching the amount employed about Bapaume has been encountered elsewhere on this front. Acres upon acres of brown, rusted wire stretched upon iron posts well screwed into the ground. Between the fixed barriers were countless balls of wire—"gooseberries," the British call them. There were also wide-spread reels of wire and various other tangled designs scattered everywhere to make progress difficult for an attacking enemy.

Redoubts and other fortified points about the town had been transformed into modern defenses. In the town itself the numberless underground galleries consolidated from all cellars and constructed anew must have housed at times thousands of German troops. British heavy shells had penetrated some of these shelters, leaving a toll of skeletons behind.

From all parts of the outflung British line tonight come further reports of progress. The German retreat is gaining in speed. Prisoners taken and identifications obtained from the dead show that fresh German divisions, including one recently returned flushed with victory over the Rumanians, have been thrown in as a screen to shield the retiring troops.

ACRES OF DEFENSES SURROUND BAPAUME

City's Cellars Turned Into Immense Underground Galleries—Houses Destroyed by Dynamite.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 18, (via London.)—In the City of Albert, where the famous gilded leaning Virgin still depends miraculously from the lofty tower of a rather gaudy and fantastically shell-torn church, there has long been a British sign reading, "To Bapaume." It has pointed the way along a narrow, straight road toward the quaint Picardy town, transformed by the Germans into what they term a modern field Gibraltar.

Between Albert and Bapaume lie the battlefields of the greatest martial struggles of all history. They are called the battles of the Somme, but more correctly might be termed the battles of the Bapaume road. It has been a long ten miles, but at last Bapaume has been taken, and the British khaki line extends well beyond it in all directions.

The field gray German lines are falling back now on a front approximating forty miles. They are dissolving in clouds of blue-gray smoke, for the Germans have lighted fires as screens in their wake.

For a time it seemed as if the German retreat would swing from Le Transloy as the southern pivot, but already it has gone far beyond that. Everywhere along

MANY AIR BATTLES MARK THE ADVANCE

British and French Report 13 German Airplanes Destroyed; Berlin Claims 22 Victims.

LONDON, March 18.—The great advance of the allied troops in France has been accompanied by unusual activity in the air, the allied machines flying far ahead of the advancing troops to direct them and spy out the German rearguard positions. The German air squadrons were out in force and numerous battles were reported.

The British succeeded in bringing down seven German machines, the War Office announces tonight, and driving nine others to the ground in a damaged condition. The French brought down six airplanes, the famous Captain Guynemer scoring his thirty-fifth victim. The British report the loss of eight machines.

The British air report follows:

"There was great activity in the air yesterday. A number of large enemy formations were engaged by our machines and dispersed. In the course of the fighting seven hostile airplanes were brought down and nine others were driven down damaged. Eight of our machines are missing."

The following official account of aerial activities was issued in Paris this afternoon:

"Captain Guynemer brought down his thirty-fifth enemy machine and Captain Deumer his sixth. Two other enemy machines, attacked by our pilots, fell to the earth, one north of Derny-en-Laonnois, the other east of Roye.

"According to information which is now at hand, in addition to the nine German airplanes which we reported had been brought down by us on March 16, a tenth fell near Chavonne."

The night report adds:

"Two German airplanes were brought down today, one in the direction of Vergigny, the other west of Brimont (Rheims region.")

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The battle which is now in progress for mastery of the air along the Franco-Belgian front was carried on with great intensity yesterday, and, the War Office reports, twenty-two airplanes were destroyed by the Germans. The statement follows:

"From the coast to the Oise bright weather resulted in an increase of aerial activity. In engagements in the air the enemy lost nineteen airplanes and three were brought down by our defensive fire. Lieutenant Baron von Richthofen shot down his twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth machines and Lieutenant Baldsmus his fourteenth and fifteenth adversaries. We lost three airplanes."

CALL RETREAT A SCUTTLE.

British Press Say Germans Have Been Forced to Fall Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 19.—The newspapers in speculating on the further course of events on the western front are likely to be in agreement that the German retirement is not voluntary. The Times says:

"There can be no mistake about this great and comprehensive retreat. Wherever the enemy may be going, the fact remains that just now their faces are turned in the direction of the Rhine and the Allies are converting their strategic movement into an undignified and expensive scuttle.

"When Major Moraht begins to talk in the Berliner Tageblatt of 'the glorious retreat,' when the Frankfurter Zeitung nervously explains that the march backward is really 'a thousand steps forward on the road to victory' we can see the handwriting flaming on the wall. The Germans are in sorry straits when they have to invent new theories of 'voluntary elasticity'—a delightful phrase—to cover the unanswerable truth that they are going because their old positions are untenable."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"What we know is that Bapaume Ridge, now in our hands, was the last strong line of natural defenses covering the City of Cambrai, which is, with its network of converging roads and railways, the heart of the system of communications on which the German line right down to the Aisne depends.

"We need not trouble our heads with the somewhat absurd hypothesis that the Germans have retreated voluntarily in order to lead our troops into some skilfully devised snare. This is a strategic movement involving huge masses of troops, and the possibilities of it, whether favorable or otherwise, are certainly not hidden from the French and British staffs. The enemy has fallen back for two main reasons, first, because he has not been able to help himself, and, secondly, because the advantage of a somewhat shorter line of defense, always present to his mind, has now become urgent."

The Morning Post says:

"In whatever her choice may consist, Germany is acting in the face of antanogists who are prepared to meet bow with counter-blow. If a shortening of the German defensive line releases a proportion of her forces, the converse is equally effective and an equivalent proportion is released on the French and British side.

Should Germany prefer to continue the war of position, of trench, dugout, fortified village, concealed machine gun, mine and fixed battery, the Allies are perfectly able to win a second battle of the Somme, as they won the first, and if Germany chooses mobile warfare there is nothing which will better suit the Allies. There remains a third hypothesis, that Germany will effect a general and indefinite retirement, acting upon the assumption that the submarine war upon commerce will force a decision at sea which can thus be avoided on land."

The News's military critic writes:

"At present it looks as though Hindenburg means to go back to the Douai-Cambrai-St. Quentin-La Fère-Soissons Soissons line, keeping as wide a circle around Lille as he can till we force him to contract it, and clinging to the Aisne as long as the French will let him. This is only surmise, and developments in other parts of the front may interfere with the Field Marshal's plans, but he has got to fight somewhere, as he knows by this time, and if he offers battle on the suggested line, he will do so without risk to his communications with Belgium when he is compelled again to retire."

GERMANS FAIL ON THE MEUSE.

Attack Near Chambrettes Farm Repulsed by French Barrage Fire.

PARIS, March 18.—The War Office issued the following statement this evening concerning the Meuse front:

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded our positions from Avocourt Wood to Le Mort Homme.

On the right bank a German attack directed against our trenches in the region of Chambrettes was stopped short by our barrage fire.

The afternoon statement said:

In the region of Rheims and north of Selcheprey there were patrol engagements. Several attacks on the Calonne trench cost the enemy losses without any results for him. Prisoners remained in our hands. Elsewhere the night was calm.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Verdun front:

On the right bank of the Meuse two French companies made an attack at dawn on a trench sector captured by us on March 16 north of Chambrettes Farm. The attack failed.

On the Combres height and near Maisey, north of St. Mihiel, storming detachments entered the French positions and returned each with twenty prisoners.

ITALIAN CABINET SAFE.

Chamber Adopts Resolution of Confidence by 369 Votes to 43.

ROME, March 18.—After a discussion of economic questions the Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution of confidence in the Government by a vote of 369 to 43.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Inflict Heavy Loss on Austrians in Sugana Battle, Rome Reports.

ROME, March 18.—An Austrian attack in the Sugana Valley yesterday was driven off by the Italians, who inflicted heavy losses on the attackers, it is announced officially. The statement follows:

After violent artillery preparations the enemy yesterday attacked our positions at the head of the small valley of Coalbo, in the Sugana, but was driven off with heavy losses. On Friday night the enemy destroyed, by heavy artillery fire, the defensive works of the position we gained in the San Pellegrino Valley on March 4 and succeeded in occupying the upper portion of it.

On the Julian front increased artillery and trench mortar fighting is reported. In the Plava sector, we repulsed a detachment of enemy troops which attempted to raid our positions near Palliova. East of Vertoiba one of our patrols entered the enemy lines, which were set afire. Ammunition and war materiel were taken.

BERLIN, March 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 18.)—Following is today's official Austro-Hungarian report from the Italian front:

In the district of Kostanjevica an Italian attack, preceded by strong artillery fire, was repulsed before the village. In the Carso sector aviators were active. On the Tyrolean front the enemy's long-range cannon shelled Arco and Villa Lagarina.

SAFETY FIRST

Don't take chances on your title, whether you are buying real estate or already own it. Defective title may cost you the whole investment. Our insurance policy throws the risk on us.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Your friends will never say "it's too heavy" if you always offer them mild, rich

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE JAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Keep Your Surplus Business Records Away from Your Business Building

We rent specially fitted Vault Rooms at 1/3 the Price of Manhattan Office Rentals.

Located Seven Minutes from Wall Street at Nevins Street Subway Station.

Out of the Congested District.

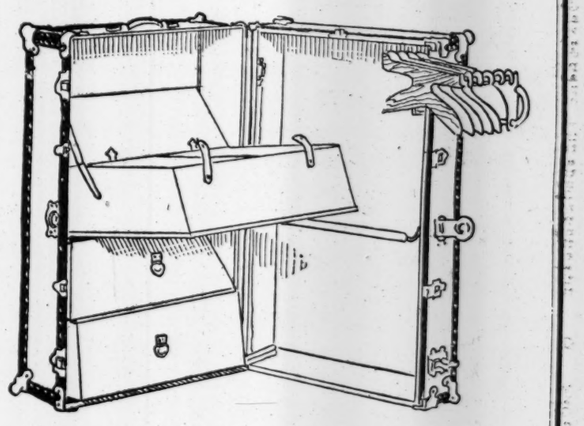
The Most Important Corporations and Firms in Manhattan and Elsewhere are using our Facilities.

Sensible Safety — PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES 37 to 53 FLATBUSH AVE. PHONE 6900 MAIN — Our 38th Year

HAVE US CONFER WITH YOU

In the Saks Luggage Dept.

Neverbreak Baby Hundred Wardrobe Trunks, $15



THE Neverbreak Baby Hundred is the only Wardrobe Trunk with a removable garment rack obtainable at $15. Vulcanized fibre covered and bound, fitted with tension bolts and self-locking device. Linen lined and hand riveted.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Spring Tailor-mades

The new Suits are more than ordinarily attractive, embodying many smart, original ideas.

The fashionable wool fabrics—burella, tricotine and gunniburl—as well as the new silks, are prominently featured.

Special attention is given to the importance of good workmanship, irrespective of the price of the garment.

About Fifteen new "Meadowbrook" models offer unsurpassed value at $38.00 each

The assortments and values in the higher-priced Suits are especially worth noting, in view of the present upward trend of prices. Most of the styles are exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

The fashionable Silk Sports Suits are shown in numerous styles and combinations.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS ADVISED.

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Centemeri Gloves

IN keeping with the Centemeri reputation for up-to-the-minute styles we offer

THE WEST POINT

The correct style for Spring wear.

Slightly military in its style—decidedly French in its smartness, and distinctively Centemeri in value, the West Point is an exceptional glove.

Heavy black and white embroidery, and the black gore, together with the novelty trimming and pique stitching, lend the proper amount of contrast and relief to an otherwise all-white glove. The wrist strap gives an unique character to the West Point as well as insuring a perfectly fitting cuff.

$4.00 At either Centemeri Store

Also at 296 Fifth Ave., (One door below 31st St.)

New Store 400 Fifth Ave. (Near 37th Street)

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"DELAY NO MORE"

PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Thursday, March 22nd---8.30 P. M.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL Dr. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN
Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD Hon. GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER

Under the Auspices of the Aero Club of America, American Defense Society, American Rights League, Army and Navy Veterans U. S. A., Broadway Association, Bronx Board of Trade, Brown University Club, Business Men's National Service League, Columbia University Club, Conference Committee on National Preparedness, Fiske Terrace Association of Brooklyn, Grand Army of the Republic, Harvard Club, Home Defense League, New York Commandery Loyal Legion, Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association, Military Engineering Society of New York, Municipal Club of Brooklyn, National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, National Special Aid, Naval Training Association, Navy League of U. S., Patriotic Education Society, Princeton Club, Rocky Mountain Club, St. Nicholas Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution, Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, Technology Club, University of Pennsylvania Club, Williams Club, Yale Club, St. Nicholas Club, Committee on Defense National Civic Federation, Sons of the Revolution, National Association of Universal Military Training and others.

EVERY AMERICAN WHO BELIEVES THAT THE TIME HAS COME FOR THIS NATION TO SHARE IN THE DUTY OF DEFENDING CIVILIZATION AGAINST MILITARY AGGRESSION SHOULD BE PRESENT.

Boxes Seating Eight or Six, $25 or $20. Reserved Seats, $1. For Sale at American Rights League, Putnam's Bookstore, 2 West 45th Street.

CARDS OF ADMISSION FREE ON APPLICATION

WET CELLARS MADE DRY — FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1 — Write for Catalogue SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

ANXIETY RELIEVED. Distress on losing some valued heirloom is relieved by calling up 1000 Bryant, and thereby insuring the attention of The New York Times. By means of Lost Column on last page recovery of lost property may take place almost immediately.—Advt.

Fifth Annual International FLOWER SHOW

$10,000 IN PRIZES Red Cross Tea Gardens

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10.30 P. M. From March 15th to 22d Incl. Admission 50c.

GERMANS SCOUTED IDEA OF A RETREAT

"Nonsense," Said Hindenburg Last October, "That I Intend to Shorten Front in West."

FALKENHAYN FAVORED IT

His Dismissal as Chief of Staff Said to Have Been Due to His Policy.

It has been the belief of French and British military experts for several months that the Germans would shorten their western line before Spring. Even when it became apparent that the hopes entertained during the earlier stages of the battle along the Somme that the British and French might break through as far as Cambrai and St. Quentin would not be realized, officers of high rank in the allied armies believed that the heavy casualties suffered by the Germans in the western fighting of last year, and the new demands created by the entry of Rumania into the war, would make it advisable for the Germans to straighten their line and retire to any one of a number of good strategic defensive positions between the present front and the Belgian border.

Such a retirement would, however, have inevitable moral effect in Germany, regardless of its possible military insignificance. Hence German authority has steadfastly refused to admit that such a retirement would take place. On Oct. 30, two weeks before the final assaults of the Somme offensive of 1916 were "stifled in mud and blood," Field Marshal von Hindenburg told a correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse:

"It is nonsense if they tell you that I intend to shorten my front in the west. I never thought of it. Why should I do it? The front in the West stands firm as a rock, and if our enemies, by gigantic use of artillery, here and there gain a little terrain, they shall never break through. In order to do this they would have to attack for thirty years, provided they had enough men. The French show great tenacity, but they are exterminating lives by their methods of fighting. All their tenacity will be of no avail, for in the end there will be none of them left."

On Dec. 26 Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commanding all the German troops between Verdun and Flanders, told a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he expected a renewal of the offensive on the Somme, but that there would be no breaking through. And on Dec. 6 Field Marshal von Hindenburg had said to another American correspondent: "Let them beat again upon our wall in the West, if they insist on such sacrifices."

When Field Marshal von Falkenhayn was removed as head of the General Staff on Aug. 29 and replaced by Hindenburg there was a report from English sources that his dismissal was due to his recommendation that France be evacuated, the Eastern line shortened, and the Balkan campaign entirely abandoned. As this was during the earlier successes of Rumania in Transylvania it meant in effect the abandonment of Bulgaria and Turkey, and was thus denounced as "cowardly and unworthy," according to the English report.

The value of this view is quite problematical in view of the collapse of Rumanian resistance which shortly followed, for it is hardly likely that the German General Staff could have been altogether in ignorance of Rumanian weakness. Falkenhayn's retirement has also been ascribed to the failure at Verdun, to the allied successes in the early part of their drive along the Somme and to the national desire to see the popular hero Hindenburg in complete charge.

Shortage of men is one reason advanced for the German retirement, and in this connection it may be possible that there is in prospect a new attack against Russia for which additional troops will be needed. There have been many suggestions in recent months that Germany was possessed of full information regarding Russian internal troubles. It is quite possible that Germany may have been planning for some time to take advantage of Russian dissension by another attack as soon as weather conditions permit, and that the western retirement has some relation with this gathering of a new army.

HINDENBURG TO SEE KAISER.

German Chief of Staff Goes to Headquarters to Report.

BERLIN, Thursday, March 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 18.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has gone to Great Headquarters to make a report on the situation to Emperor William.

BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths

CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

Over-Sunday Hotels

The traveler's Sunday is comfortable and pleasant in any Hotel Statler.

Before he wakes a morning paper is put under his door—noiselessly.

He may breakfast in his room, with no charge for room-service.

If he wants to write letters in his room he doesn't have to ask for stationery—his desk is plentifully supplied. If he wants ice-water he has but to open a faucet.

Well-selected libraries are at his disposal—free, of course. Downstairs are comfortable, luxurious lounges. There is *good* music at dinner-time.

And always there is that courteous, gracious, *interested* personal service that we are proud to call Hotels Statler Service—a complete service, as befits "the complete hotels."

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT

Hotel Statler, St. Louis, will open this fall.

The Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world—2200 rooms, 2200 baths.

DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"

BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Men's Terry Cloth Bath Robes, Special $2.95

Well made of heavy Jacquard figured Terry Cloth, in Grey, Blue, Tan, and Lavender.

Men's Silk and Cotton Pajamas, Special $2.95

Finely tailored garments, made of very serviceable materials. Exceptional value.

Today—On the Fourth Floor

Women's Chiffon Taffeta Dresses at $29.50

Skillful reproductions of the very newest and most attractive imported models.

The frock *illustrated* is fashioned of soft, lustrous chiffon taffeta, displaying smart side drapery. Trimmed with hand-embroidery in contrasting color.

Colors: Navy Blue, Belgian, Black, Silver Grey, and Beige.
Sizes 34 to 42.

New Arrivals in Smart Coat Dresses

$29.50

Fashionable button-from-neck-to-hem garments, adaptations and reproductions of late importations. Developed in Tricotine, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, and Men's Wear Serge. Colors: Navy, Shell, Nut, Rookie and Tan

Prices: $25 to $50

FOR TODAY ONLY

Women's Silk Dress Skirts at $12.75

Full gathered skirts with inset pockets and broad belt—one of the smartest models introduced for Spring. Made of Figured Silk Faille in White, Oyster, Copenhagen Blue, Green, Chartreuse, and Gold. *Fourth Floor.*

Three Important Values in

Modish Blouses for Women

Selected from a wonderful collection of Spring models in the Saks Blouse Shop.

$8.95

At $5—Beautifully hand-embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses in smart model with deep collar and turn-back cuffs in contrasting color. Finished with picot edging, and may be had in all wanted colors.

At $3.95—An attractive Georgette Crepe Blouse, a copy of a much higher-priced model, with fashionable deep rever collar and turn-back cuffs of satin. Trimmed with small metal buttons. Colors: Maize, Flesh, Bisque, and Nile Green.

At $8.95—Exquisite hand-embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses, with insets of fine Venise lace. Hand-embroidered collar and cuffs are beautifully trimmed with lace. To be had in White or Flesh color.

Of Unusual Importance Today, a

Sale of Women's Drawstring Bags at $2.50

In a variety of the newest models

These bags are exceptionally well made of Moire and Faille Silk, embellished with beads in a variety of artistic color combinations and plain black. The designs are most uncommon, and at this price such bags are a rarity.

Main Floor.

Smart Dress and "Spat" Pumps at $5

Will be offered today on the Second Floor

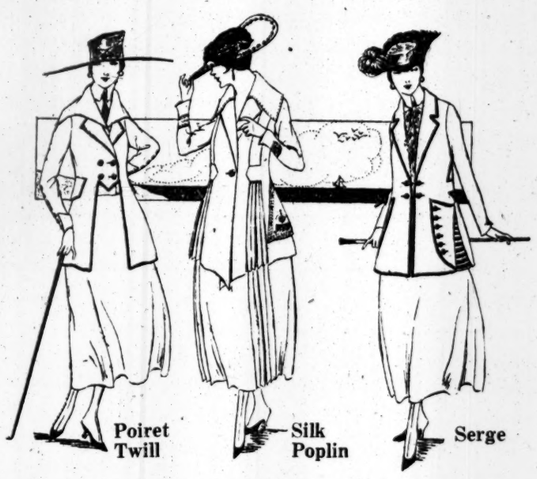
The illustrations show three of the many models represented in the assortment. Each pump has been made over a combination last to insure an absolutely perfect fit at instep and heels. Made of Patent Leather, Gun Metal Calf, and Matt Kid, with leather or wooden Louis XV. heels.

Also—White Washable Spats at $1.85

For wear with the new pumps. Others may be had in Pearl Grey, Dark Green, Grey. Exceptional values.

In a Special Presentation Today on the Fourth Floor
Six Decidedly New Models in

Women's Tailleur Suits at $39.50



Strictly man-tailored suits, copies of our high-priced models, reflecting all the exclusive style touches embodied in the most favored importations. The materials represented comprise:

Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, and Gabardine. Sizes 34 to 44.

Spring Suits for Stout Figures at $39.50

will also be featured today. Both tailored and dressy models are included, in a diversity of fashionable fabrics and colorings. Sizes to 50½.

On the Sixth Floor

Aquascutum Motor Coats for Women at $19.50

The ideal coat for Spring wear. Made in London of Soft Fleeces and Heather Mixtures.

Solid Gold Japanese Signet Rings at $8.50

Set with genuine diamond. Rose or green gold finish. Price includes two initials.

New Binner Corsets for Spring

For Women and Misses

Miss Kate Mara, expert corsetiere and designer, will demonstrate the advantages of the new models beginning today, and will give individual fittings without charge. Appointments may be made by mail or 'phone.

Prices $5 to $15

And in extra sizes from $6 to $16

An Important Offering Today

Switches and 18-Inch Transformations at $3.50

A well-made 18-inch wavy switch is always welcomed by the fashionably dressed woman.

Both the transformations and the switches are made of first-quality hair, and at $3.50 are exceptional value.

Expert attendants will gladly give advice as to the style or care of your hair.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY

Women's Fashionable Spring Coats at $35

Illustrated at right. A modish coat of Vel-Bol Bolivia, in smart ⅞ length belted model, showing convertible collar and fancy patch pockets.

Lined throughout with superior quality Pussy Willow Silk, and may be obtained in

Spruce Green, Beige, Copenhagen Blue, Eminence and Gold. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Satin Coats at $42.50

$35

A dressy model, with collar, cuffs and border of Marabou, and tie belt of self material or Chinese metal. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne. Obtainable in Taupe and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Smart Coats for Women at $29.50

Models for every occasion and purpose—travel, dress, street and motor wear, handsomely tailored in Velour Checks, Khaki Kool, Satin, Velvet, Wool Jersey, Burella Cloth, Wool Velour, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Covert Cloth, Gabardine and Serge. Sizes from 34 to 44.

We have also assembled a rare collection of

Spring Coats for Women at $16.75

Consisting of a variety of ¾ and ⅞ length models, with large collars and cuffs of self fabric or silk. Fashioned of Gabardine, Whipcord, and Wool Velour, in the new high shades and Navy and Black. Half lined with Peau de Cygne.

Fourth Floor.

Today and Tuesday Only

An Important Sale of Toilet Requisites

At Remarkably Low Prices.

Sanitol Tooth Powder	14c
Kolynos Tooth Paste	14c
Calox Tooth Powder	14c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	29c
Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder	75c
Bourjois Java Rice Powder	26c
"Paradis" Face Powder	25c
"Pussy Willow" Face Powder, 50c size	39c
Babcock's Cut Rose Talcum Powder	10c
Babcock's Corylopsis Talcum Powder	10c
Squibb's Talcum Powder	12c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder, 1 lb. can	18c
Samurai Corylopsis Talcum Powder, 1 lb. can	18c
Listerine, $1.00 size	52c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size	65c
Borine, magnum size, reg. $1.00	74c
Baldpate Hair Tonic, $1.00 size	59c
Odol Mouth Wash	29c
Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream	29c
Phillip's Milk of Magnesia	34c
Odo-ro-no, 25c size	14c
Odo-ro-no, 50c size	30c
Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream	16c
Theatrical Cold Cream, 1 lb. can, reg 50c	39c
Pond's Vanishing Cream, 50c size	32c
Pond's Cold Cream, 50c size	32c
Ramsdell's Olive Cream in tubes and jars, reg. 47c	39c
Reg. 94c	69c
Holmes' Frostilla	14c
Arthur's Lilac Vegetal, 6 oz. bottle	45c
Arthur's Eau de Quinine	45c
Lysol, 25c size	16c
Mum Deodorant	14c
"Masco," for the eyebrows and eyelashes, reg. 50c	39c
Wrinkle Eradicators, reg. 25c	19c
Rose Elite Extract, boxed, reg. 50c	42c
Rose Elite Extract, boxed, reg. $1.00	79c
Hyglo Nail Polish	16c
Cando Silver Polish, reg. 25c	18c
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, reg. 30c size	23c
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, reg. 50c size	39c
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, reg. 75c size	59c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 8 oz bottle, 15c size	12c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 16 oz. bottle, 25c size	20c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 32 oz. bottle, 45c size	35c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, reg. 25c	18c
Benzoin and Almond Lotion, reg. 25c	19c
Lazell's Toilet Water, all odors, reg. 50c	39c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Rouge, reg 40c	29c
Waterproof Ideal Brush, $2.00 kind	$1.39
Howard's Hair Brushes, reg. 75c	45c
Howard's Hair Brushes, reg. 95c	69c
Howard's Men's Military Brushes, reg. $2.50 pair	$1.95
Howard's Junior Military Brushes, reg. $1.50 pair	$1.19
Tooth Brushes, 4 rows extra quality bristles	15c
Tooth brushes, bone or celluloid handles	10c
Nail Brushes, bone handles, French make, reg. 75c and 95c	50c
Nail Brushes, wooden backs, reg. 35c and 75c	25c
Rubber Cushioned Hair Brushes, reg. 75c	49c
Shaving Brushes, reg. 25c	18c
Shaving Brushes, reg. 50c	39c
Bath Brushes, long detachable handles, reg. 50c	39c
Hy-G. Nic Bath Brushes, long handles, reg. 85c	65c
Rubber Sponges, reg. 39c	29c
Rubber Gloves, all sizes, reg. 39c	25c
Rubber Shower or Diver's Caps, reg 25c	19c
Shower Sprays, long tubing, large spray, reg. 85c	69c
Hy-G. Nic. Hot Water Bottles, reg. 95c.	79c
Hy-G. Nic. Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, reg. $1.25	95c
Silk Traveling Cases, rubber-lined compartments for toilet articles, reg. 75c	50c
Velvo Wash Cloths, 6 for	29c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Ammonia, 15c size	12c
Metal Hot Water Bottles, reg. $1.25	95c
Lamb's Wool Puffs, reg. 15c to 20c	10c
Whisk Brooms, reg. 25c	18c
Toilet Paper Cabinet, contains 3 rolls of 1,000 sheets each, reg. 36c	29c
Manicure Cases of leatherette, fitted with file, bone stick and cuticle knife, reg. 25c	19c
Petroleum Jelly, 1 lb. jars	9c
Sanitary Napkins, 9-inch box of 12	39c
Imported Steel Scissors, various lengths	25c
Durham-Demonstrator Razors	10c

Ivor-Grain Toilet Articles, viz.: Long-handled Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Puff Boxes, Hair Receivers, Nail Polishers, with tray; Comb and Brush Trays, Cologne Bottles, with holder; Jewel Boxes, Manicure Set of 4 pieces on tray; Picture Frames; sale price $1.00 each.

Engraving on Ivor-Grain Sale items at the special price of 10c per monogram.

Sale of Soaps at Low Prices

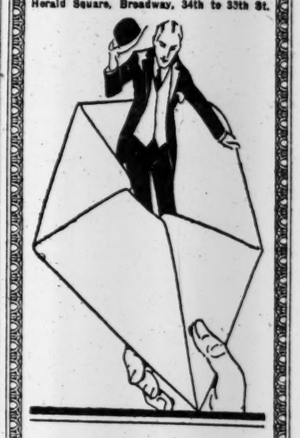
Ivory, Fairy and Life Buoy Soap, 3 cakes	11c
Babeskin Soap, box of 3 cakes	11c
Physician's and Surgeon's Soap, Cake	6c
Hand Sapolio Soap	6c
Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap	6c
Woodbury Facial Soap	16c
Johnson's Foot Soap	16c
Pears Glycerine Unscented Soap	8c
Resinol Soap	17c
Palm Olive Soap	7c
Packer's Tar Soap	14c
Peroxide Bath Soap, large cake	7c
Fratelli Pure Castile Soap, 2 lb. bars	29c

No mail or telephone orders filled. None C. O. D. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



"A Good Appearance Is a Letter of Recommendation"

And like any other introduction it helps to open the way to opportunity.

Good appearance, of course, is partly a matter of wearing the right clothes, at the right time.

Men's Spring Suits $19.75 to $34.75

have contributed for years to the good appearance of hundreds of successful men. They are tailored correctly, of dependable, seasonable fabrics, styled correctly and fitted correctly. No matter what price you pay for them you buy here more "good appearance" at that price than at any other department store selling ready-to-wear clothing.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Silk Shirts at Savings

Satin Striped Shirts in various colors on white grounds, $3.89.

Broadcloth Silk Shirts in various satin stripes and flat weave effects, $4.89 and $5.89.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Athletic Underwear

Firmly finshed garments of fine silk and cotton mixture in white, blue, pink or tan. Shirts: sleeveless, coat style; drawers: open knee length. $1.39 per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Cowhide Bags at $11.24

No matter what your destination may be or how long you will be gone, one of these fine Oxford Bags of brown Cowhide, with sewn-on corners, brass slides, rubberized linings and three spacious pockets will be about the thing. 18-inch size only.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Motor Restaurants $10.74

It won't be long before you will be driving out into the country and stopping along the roadside for a home-made lunch. You will need one of these Luncheon Kits with complete service for six persons, including plates, knives, forks, spoons, salt and pepper shakers and cups. Also space for two 1-quart vacuum bottles and food box, 15x12x30 in. Well constructed with black enamelled duck cover. Over all size 21x16x35 inches.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

How to Reach the Men's Departments

If you come in at the Men's Entrance at 35th Street and Broadway you will find haberdashery, underwear, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas, books, hats and stationery right at hand. The elevators, located at the entrance, will carry you to the clothing, camera, cigar, sporting goods and motor apparel departments—all as easy to reach as if they were in a metropolitan skyscraper.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Spring Outfits for Girls and Misses

The individuality of girls and misses receives the same consideration in the De Pinna establishment that is bestowed upon the fashions of their elders in other shops.

Each creation of De Pinna is designed for a particular type of girl.

Suits, coats and tailored dresses have been provided for Spring and Summer, in variety surpassing anything heretofore attempted.

Town and Country Coats for Misses

De Pinna, with ample importations of Harris tweeds and other handwoven fabrics and a full line of custom models, is in position at short notice to supply those highly individualized coats which are so much in demand.

Particular attention is called to an assortment of imported Inverness Coats and the very newest long capes.

The De Pinna designers and tailors have fully utilized the unusual opportunity afforded by the tendency toward homespun and Burella weaves.

A rich collection of ready-for-service coats has been provided.

Misses' Sport Dresses Spring and Summer

A number of new models of dresses for the country club, for beach wear and for the mornings in the country, in a variety of specially imported fabrics.

Spring Dresses and Topcoats for Girls

Assortments both in the made-to-measure and ready-for-service models are now complete.

An exceptionally large showing of new wash dresses of imported fabrics in addition to the regulation dress of English navy serge.

There is an individual topcoat for every type of girl—a wide choice.

The materials include Burella cloth, tweeds, coverts, gabardines, velour checks, plain velours and serges.

Spring and Summer Hats

A becoming and entirely harmonious hat has been designed for each Spring and Summer costume and coat—as smart and distinctive as the new De Pinna dresses, suits and coats.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

RIBOT MAY BECOME PREMIER OF FRANCE

President Poincare Asks Ex-Finance Minister to Head New Cabinet.

DESCHANEL REFUSES POST

Papers Note That German Retirement Is One Fruit of Briand's Patient Efforts.

PARIS, March 18.—President Poincaré conferred today with the President of the Senate, Antonin Dubost, and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Paul Deschanel, in regard to the situation created by the resignation of the Briand Cabinet. The President then received M. Briand for further consultation.

When M. Briand had left, President Poincaré asked M. Deschanel to consider whether he could not undertake the responsibility of forming a Cabinet on the principle of a national union. M. Deschanel, however, replied that he considered it his duty to remain at his post as President of the Chamber of Deputies, to which he had been called by the representatives of the nation.

M. Poincaré then requested M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, member of the War Council in the Briand Cabinet, to form a Ministry. M. Ribot reserved his decision until he could consult the various members of Parliament. On leaving the Elysée Palace M. Ribot called on the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and M. Briand, with whom and with several members of both houses of Parliament he discussed the political situation.

The Executive Committee of the Radicals and Socialistic Radicals, the strongest group in the chamber, and to which most of the opponents of the Briand Ministry belong, met today and decided to summon a congress party.

Interest in the retreat of the Germans on the Somme somewhat diminished interest in the Cabinet crisis. Nevertheless, the French people are deeply impressed with the political changes which are occurring. The newspapers comment diversely. The Independents and governmental organs dwell upon the coincidence of Premier Briand's retirement with the developments in the military operations, that must be regarded as the fruits of the patient and persistent efforts of the outgoing Prime Minister, while the opposition press is divided between a demand for men of greater energy and a demand for arbitrators who do not pretend to regulate everything.

"Aristide Briand leaves power after having shouldered the crushing responsibility of Premier and Foreign Minister for eighteen months," says The Matin. "He retires on the very day when the Franco-British armies gain a victory rich in consequences, because it marks the obligation of the enemy to renounce all plans of conquest before the superior force of our military organization. Not only does he leave France in a military situation that justifies the highest hopes, but he has by his rare diplomatic qualities assured the country an unequaled rank in the world."

La Liberté, commenting on the "good news from the front," points to the Cabinet crisis as th eonly discordant note, and says:

"It seems impossible for Parliament to put itself in unison with the nation. The very day that there appear the first signs of deliverance, the Government that prepared that deliverance disappears. Must we suppose that it would have had better chances of remaining in power if our affairs had not gone so well?"

"The departure of M. Briand will be hailed with regret and surprise by the masses," says the Journal Des Débats. "In spite of particular checks, that were not all avoidable, he leaves a situation which altogether is incomparably better than that which he found on taking power. His adversaries themselves have made direct avowal of that improvement by the growing desire they have manifested to take his place. Their desire for power would have been much less ardent if the tempest of defeat had blown upon the banners of the Allies.

"M. Briand has rendered the greatest services, of which public opinion is conscious. He certainly enjoys the confidence of the country."

SENATOR CUMMINS BETTER.

Will Leave Hospital Today—Collapsed While Defending Filibuster.

At Roosevelt Hospital it was said yesterday that the condition of United States Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa had improved so much that he would be able to leave the institution today.

The Senator collapsed Saturday while speaking at the Republican Club, in West Fortieth Street, in defense of his participation in the filibuster relative to armed ships on the closing day of the Senate.

Will You Build Now—If We Loan the Money?

Write us what kind of a house you have in mind—and where you want to locate. Also how much you are prepared to pay a month. We can be of service to you.

To encourage responsible, desirable people to build their own homes we are extending accommodations on an exceptionally liberal basis.

Don't delay—it is getting time to start Spring building. Address

Realty Trust

Astor House Building
217 Broadway
New York City

⅓ off Silver

We are closing out our silverware at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. to make more room for our jewel department.

MARCUS & CO.,
544 5th Ave.

Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine

"They Have Stood the Test"

ACCURACY means everything to the Royal Tailors. If their clothes weren't made to fit, they could never have built up a great business on the principle of measurements by mail. In the earlier days they sought greater accuracy in their Bookkeeping Department.

Investigation showed that Elliott-Fisher machines did all the work of bookkeeping more accurately, more quickly and more economically than any human machine. Installation soon proved that Elliott-Fisher mechanical bookkeepers met every accounting need of the Royal Tailors. Read their own statement:

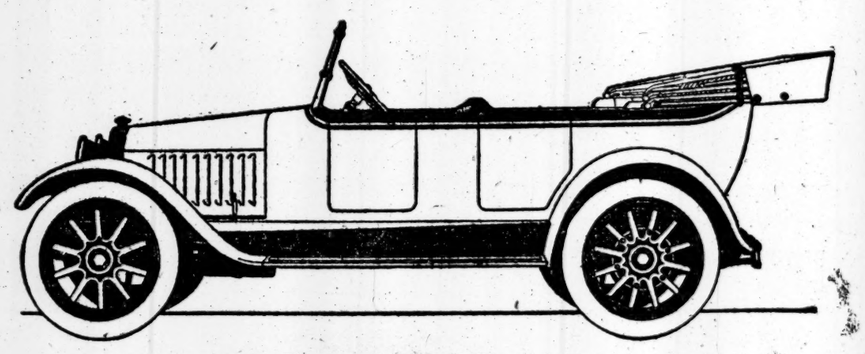
"The fact that we have been using Elliott-Fisher machines since their inception has a great deal to do with the efficiency of our business. We were the first to use the Elliott-Fisher machines and are mighty glad that we did not hesitate in putting them in. They have stood the test.

We are likewise glad we were the first to install the Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine. We have a number of the Billing and Bookkeeping machines in both New York and Chicago houses and we would not part with them.

The saving of labor, the accuracy with which we can do the work, eliminating errors in every direction, makes the Elliott-Fisher machine invaluable to us, and, we would say, to any one who has a business of any consequence."

Your bookkeeping methods may need speeding-up. One of our representatives will be glad to explain, without obligation to you, how Elliott-Fisher method will help you. Telephone "Barclay 7315" or write Elliott-Fisher Co., Astor House Building, 217 Broadway.

Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine



Chalmers 7-Passenger Touring Car
Price $1350 Detroit

Choose a Chalmers as You Do a Watch

Compare two watches. They may look exactly alike. They may be equal in diameter and thickness. They may weigh the same. Perhaps your eye can't distinguish any difference between the gold in the two. One may seem to keep as good time as the other.

Big Differences There

Yet there may be a vast difference. One may be a Tiffany Swiss and the other a non-descript.

If you trust only to an off hand examination you may make a bad mistake in your choice.

True of Automobiles

The same is true of automobiles. Some other car may closely resemble a Chalmers. It may weigh about the same. Have about the same wheel base. The paint may look more or less alike—at first glance.

Yet there may be a vast difference. Differences you can discover only by the closest scrutiny and comparison.

Go Deep

If you are to get the correct idea of the Chalmers, you must go beneath the surface. There the big, important differences lie. Differences in materials. Differences in methods of building. Differences in quality of workmanship.

To look only at the exterior of the Chalmers you wouldn't discover that the gears and shafts of the transmission are of crucible nickel steel, case hardened and carefully heat treated.

Solid One-Piece Shaft

You wouldn't discover that the crankshaft is a single sturdy shaft of drop-forged heat-treated carbon steel.

Nor would you discover that the Chalmers pistons are die cast from Lynite, a special aluminum alloy, and weigh only 12½ ounces each.

Deep-Lying Differences

To glance at the body you wouldn't realize that the body frame is built with such great care from select ash. That this is covered by one-piece, welded sheet steel. Nor that the springs in the upholstery are of an extraordinary spring steel. Nor that the frame of the chassis is of carbon steel, 5 inches deep and ⅛ of an inch thick. With flanges 2½ inches wide. And with three strong cross members and reinforcing plates.

Be Deliberate

So when you examine the Chalmers don't look hastily. That's unfair to the car and unfair to yourself.

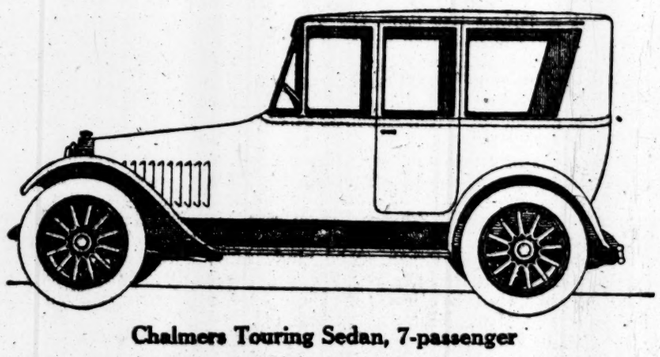
Some things you don't realize when you glance at the 7-passenger Chalmers:

12½-ounce Lynite pistons.
Crankshaft balanced while in motion.
Cylinders and crank case cast in a unit.
Timken axles—built to Chalmers design.
Economical intake manifold.
Chrome nickel driving shaft.
Nickel steel differential gears heat-treated to secure hardness and toughness.
And many other important points of superiority.

All of the above means quality—the kind of quality you need in the car you buy, and the kind of quality you GET in the Chalmers.

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1350	Touring Sedan, 7-passenger	$1850	Limousine, 7-passenger	$2550
Touring Car, 5-passenger	1250	Roadster, 3-passenger	1250	Town Car, 7-passenger	2550

(All prices f. o. b. Detroit.)



Chalmers Touring Sedan, 7-passenger
$1850 at Detroit

C. T. SILVER CO.
1760 Broadway, at 57th St.
Tel. Circle 700. Open Until Midnight.

Bronx Yonkers Brooklyn

25

That 25 stands for the number of worth while improvements on the new Hupmobile: Sixteen of them to set a style for a year ahead: Nine of them to make the world's best four still better. I've got the new models on the floor now. As you value your money don't make a motor car investment 'till I show you this one.

Chas. E. Riess

The World's Best Four, Now the Year Ahead Beauty Car.

The high duty car now becomes the rare beauty car—the most beautiful Hupmobile you have ever seen—the most luxurious in its appointments—the most appealing in comfort and convenience—and maintaining fully, of course, previous records of performance, of low running cost, of low repair cost.

The New Hupmobile

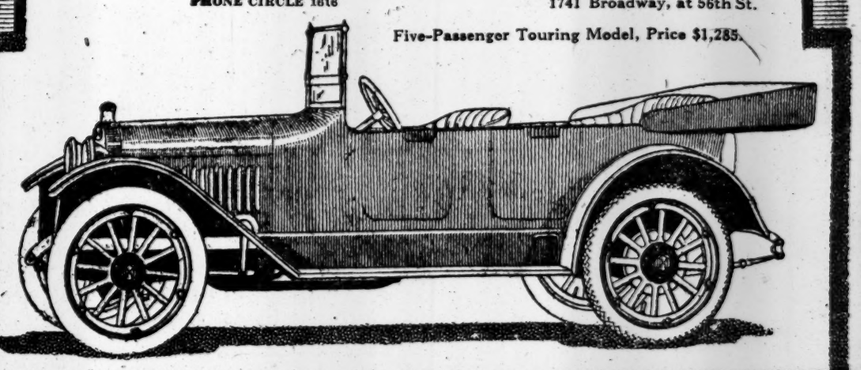
Immediate deliveries now—but that's no guarantee of the future.

Five-Pass. Touring Car	$1285	Roadster	$1285
Seven-Pass. Touring Car	$1440	Sedan	$1735

f. o. b. Detroit
Also full line of distinctive custom bodies

CHAS. E. RIESS, & CO., Inc.
PHONE CIRCLE 1616 1741 Broadway, at 56th St.

Five-Passenger Touring Model, Price $1,285.



WILL IT BE WAR?

One should read and keep the official documents, speeches, and deeds concerning our Break with Germany. Found in FULL (and nowhere else) in March issue CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE of The New York Times. Compact, attractive, handy. Also opening chapter of "History of Military Operations in the War," by Inspector General, State of New York. All news stands—25 cents.

NORRIS REQUESTS VOTE ON HIS COURSE

Agrees to Resign if Recall Election Shows Nebraska Favors Armed Ship Bill.

NOT CONFIDENT OF RESULT.

Impressed by Condemnation of Senate Action, but Declares Wealth and Press Leagued for War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In a letter to Governor Keith Neville of Nebraska Senator Norris of that State, one of the "little group of willful men" denounced by President Wilson for filibustering the Armed Ship bill to death, offers to waive his constitutional rights and abide the result of a recall election. Mr. Norris admits, in view of the condemnation he has received, that his course might not have represented the will of his constituents, and that it would be only fair to give them an opportunity to repudiate him. He told Governor Neville that he was not at all confident of the result of the election he proposed.

Mr. Norris does not deny having filibustered; he simply insists that the bill proposed to surrender the war-making power of Congress to the President. He would not change his vote to suit his constituents, he told the Governor, but he was willing to let them change their representative in Washington.

The Senator's one stipulation is that the Legislature of Nebraska, in providing for a recall election, shall also provide against fraud at the polls. The unpopularity of his course, he thinks, is due to the influence of vast associations of wealth and newspapers reflecting the sentiments of wealth. This wealth, he says, probably would be poured forth to procure his defeat.

For some years Mr. Norris has doubted whether he spoke for his constituents on international questions. When the subject of preparedness first came up as a live issue, Mr. Norris opposed it. At the same time he admitted that his position on the subject made him feel "a little lonesome" in his own State.

Text of the Letter.

Mr. Norris's letter, dated yesterday, follows:

My dear Governor—On account of my opposition in the Senate to some of the legislation demanded by the President, particularly S8322, which, in substance, abdicated the constitutional prerogative of Congress to declare war and gave this power to the President, I have been severely denounced and criticised not only in Nebraska, but all over the country. These charges have been published and republished by the newspapers of the country with a venom and a unanimity which show a gigantic combination to conceal from the people of the United States the real issue involved and to push our country into the vortex of the terrible and senseless war now being waged in Europe. It is charged not only that I am a traitor to my country, but that I do not represent the people of Nebraska from whom I hold my commission as a member of the United States Senate.

I have no desire to represent the people of Nebraska, either in the United States Senate or elsewhere, if my official conduct is contrary to their wishes, and, if I am misrepresenting them, the remedy is a recall. Under the Constitution of the United States the Legislature of Nebraska is powerless to enact a law that would enable the people of the State to recall a United States Senator. I am, however, willing to waive this technicality and whatever rights I may possess in this respect under the Constitution.

I suggest, therefore, that you ask the Legislature of Nebraska, now in session, to pass a law providing for a special election at which the question of my recall can be submitted to the people of the State. If such an election is held, not later than May 1, 1917, under a law that will properly provide for the punishment of illegal voting, I agree to abide by the result, and, if the verdict is against me, I will at once place in your hands my resignation as a member of the United States Senate from the State of Nebraska.

I am making this proposition in no spirit of enmity or ill-will. Neither am I at all confident in my own mind as to what the result of such an election would be. The denunciation I have received at the hands of the press and the condemnation of my course by organizations and individuals indicate to me that there is a strong probability that the course I have pursued is unsatisfactory to the people whom I represent, and it seems, therefore, only fair that the matter should be submitted to them for decision. I will not, however, even at the behest of a unanimous constituency, violate my oath of office by voting in favor of a proposition that means the surrender by Congress of its sole right to declare war, and the placing of that power in the hands of the President. Our forefathers fought to take this power away from the King. I will not vote to return it to him, even though he is designated by a milder name. I am opposed to making a Czar or a Kaiser out of the President. If my refusal to do this is contrary to the wishes of the people of Nebraska, then I should be recalled and some one else selected to fill the place.

I am not unmindful, in making this proposition, that against me will be the greatest combination of wealth and political power that was ever known in the history of our State. In such a contest the expenditure of even millions of dollars to control the election would be a small item and would require but little exertion on the part of my opposition. I am, however, so firmly convinced of the righteousness of my course that I believe, if the intelligent and patriotic citizenship of the country can only have a fair opportunity to hear both sides of the question, all the money in Christendom and all the political machinery that wealth can congregate will not be able to defeat the principle of government for which our forefathers fought and for which I stood in my opposition to the legislation demanded by the Executive.

If I am wrong, then I not only ought to retire, but I desire to do so. I have no desire to hold public office if I am expected blindly to follow in my official actions the dictation of a newspaper combination, controlled and influenced by stock jobbers of Wall Street, who desire to coin the lifeblood of my fellow-citizens into dollars for their own private benefit. I much prefer to be a private citizen, rather than to be a rubber stamp even for the President of the United States.

I have the honor to remain, very truly yours. G. W. NORRIS.

MYSTERIOUS BULLET KILLS GIRL IN AUTO

13-Year-Old Dorothy O'Connell Shot Down in Van Cortlandt Park.

FOUR SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Police, However, Believe It was an Accident Caused by Deflected Ball in Target Practice.

A 13-year-old girl, Dorothy O'Connell, of 3,046 Heath Avenue, the Bronx, was shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon while riding in an automobile with a party of friends in Van Cortlandt Park. The car was in motion when the shooting occurred, and Walter F. Fitzgerald, 25 years old, who was driving, said he heard two shots a short distance from the Mosholu Road, on which they were riding.

Detectives and police scoured the woods near by and found four persons with firearms near the scene of the shooting and all were arrested. The police believe that the shooting was accidental and the girl was hit by a bullet deflected by a rock, and probably shot in target practice.

One of the persons arrested said he was George Elliott, 21 years old, of 1,516 Greenway Avenue, Philadelphia. He said he was a ship's carpenter, but refused to give any further information about himself. Several boy scouts in the vicinity said that they saw him shooting at a tin can target with a .38-calibre revolver equipped with a silencer. The revolver was found near by, with a silencer that appeared to have been home made. A tin can with many bullet perforations was also found.

Elliott was taken to the Fifth Branch Detective Bureau and a technical charge made against him of violating the Sullivan law by having a revolver.

The others arrested were boys between 9 and 15 years of age, who had two .22-calibre revolvers and a .22-calibre rifle with them and a camping kit. They said they had been hunting for muskrats, and, as the police thought it probable that they had nothing to do with the shooting, they were released in the custody of their relatives. The boys were Charles Muller and De Witt Brown of 322 East Eighty-ninth Street and George Loughlin of 72 East Ninety-fourth Street.

Coroner's Physician Dr. John Riegelman performed an autopsy on the girl's body and extracted from the brain what the police believed to be a portion of a .38-calibre bullet. From the manner in which it entered the skull and the appearance of the fragment they decided it had been deflected by a rock. In the car with the O'Connell girl and Mr. Fitzgerald were Hazel Fitzgerald, his sister, 12 years old, of 3,021 Heath Avenue; Frank J. Kern of 1,317 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, who, with Fitzgerald, owned the car, and Miss Olive Redhead of 385 Macon Street, Brooklyn, a friend.

According to the account of the other girls who were on the rear seat with Dorothy O'Connell when the two muffled shots were heard, she screamed and fell forward. Fitzgerald raced to the Broadway Inn, at 238th Street and Broadway. An ambulance from Fordham Hospital was sent to the Inn and Dr. Hennerly pronounced the girl dead. The body was removed to the Fordham Morgue and about thirty police and detectives hastened to the park.

There have been many complaints recently that Van Cortlandt Park was inadequately policed and that boys have been discharging small firearms practically unmolested. Persons have also blamed inadequate policing of the park for the numerous robberies, and it was recalled yesterday that the case of Dwight P. Dilworth, the lawyer who was killed supposedly by a couple of thugs while motoring in Van Cortlandt Park last September, had never been cleared up.

FOR MAYORALTY CANDIDATE.

Civic Bodies Prepare to Get Into the Fall Campaign.

Representatives of sixteen civic organizations met at the Majestic Hotel, Central Park West and Seventy-third Street, last night and discussed plans for organizing an independent political alliance in preparation for the coming Mayoralty and city election. Maurice Parker presided as Temporary Chairman and Maximilian Knitel was Secretary. It was announced that the city would be canvassed and citizens asked to nominate a candidate for Mayor and other officials. An investigation of the record of incumbents will be conducted and the result published. An election of officers will be held later and a headquarters chosen. The name of the body would then be decided upon.

Among the organizations represented were: Federation of Parents' Association, Independent Republican Business Men's League, North Side Business Men's Association, Independent Voters' Alliance, and the Male Class Teachers' Civic Association.

SHIP ABLAZE IN DRY DOCK.

Origin of $20,000 Fire on the Northmoore Not Discovered.

The steamboat Northmoore, an American ship in dry dock at West Brighton, Staten Island, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $20,000 before the blaze was put out.

The flames were discovered first in the forehold and spread so rapidly that an electric launch alongside caught fire. The origin of the fire on the Northmoore has not been discovered.

Killed When Auto Hits Buggy.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 18.—William Masoni of Roselle was killed and two men riding with him were injured badly when the automobile he was driving collided with a buggy today at Westfield Avenue and Monmouth Road. Benjamin Jacobs of Belleville and Louis Ashin of Newark were tossed out of the buggy and taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital, whither Masoni's two companions also were sent.

RAILROAD YIELDS WEST SIDE POINTS

Some Conditions Demanded at Public Hearings Agreed To by New York Central.

CONFERENCE TO CONTINUE

Mayor Mitchel Hopes to Make a Definite Announcement of Road's Attitude by Tonight.

Ira Place, Vice President of the New York Central, yesterday agreed after an all day conference with Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and Corporation Counsel Hardy to meet some of the conditions for a settlement of the west side controversy demanded at public hearings and contained in a memorandum sent to Mr. Place by a joint conference of the representatives of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission on last Tuesday. It was this memorandum which caused Mr. Place recently to charge Public Service Commissioners Whitney and Hervey with having little knowledge of the merit of the changes sought to be made by the railroad.

His willingness to agree to an adjustment of some of the points raised in the memorandum was announced in a joint statement by the Mayor, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel, but the modifications accepted by him on behalf of the railroad were not disclosed. The conference yesterday started at the Hotel Biltmore and was concluded late in the afternoon in Controller Prendergast's office. The following statement was then handed out:

"The Mayor, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel have been in conference all day with Mr. Place of the New York Central, in an effort to ascertain the attitude of the railroad company upon points raised in the course of the public hearings and in the memorandum of the joint conference of the Terminal Committee and the Public Service Commission. Mr. Place has agreed on behalf of the railroad to a satisfactory adjustment of a number of these points, all of which will be definitely stated later.

"The conference will continue tomorrow on other points, with the prospect of agreement by the railroad to a satisfactory adjustment of some of them. It will probably be possible to make a definite announcement of the attitude of the railroad upon the most important points by tomorrow night."

Borough President Marks also issued a statement last night giving his reasons for opposing the proposed agreement between the railroad and the city in the form in which it had been presented recently to the Board of Estimate.

"It is gratifying and encouraging to me that although I am the only member of the committee (on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate) who is opposed to the terms of the proposed agreement," his statement reads in part, "and although I am the only member of the Board of Estimate who has opposed them from the outset, nevertheless my position is now strongly supported by the public and by enough members of the board to make certain radical improvements in the proposed contract."

He then enumerated the objectionable features of the proposed contract as he saw them, these being that it sought to give the railroad a monopoly, would interfere with the plans for a comprehensive development of the port, mar the beauty of Riverside Park, create an objectionable development of a great freight yard at Manhattanville, alienate large sections of the waterfront, permit the road to operate over lands owned by it instead of under franchises, and impose other burdensome conditions on the city.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$4,250
7,000 at 4½%	on four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, value	12,000
16,000 at 4½%	on a five-story and basement brick stores and apartments, value	27,000
35,000 at 5%	on a new five-story and basement brick apartment, value	53,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% Interest.

Free from Personal Taxation

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone: 7100 Main

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."

ADVERTISING MEN AID GUARD

To Handle Publicity for the National Defense Convention.

Delegates from every State in the Union are expected at the National Defense Convention, which will be held by the National Guard Association of the United States at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on March 27, 28 and 29. Mayor Mitchel, Governor Whitman, and Secretary of War Baker will be among the speakers.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, Chairman of the Committee on Arangements, said yesterday: "The man behind the gun has something to say about preparedness.. Well-known pacifists will be challenged to give their views and these will be answered."

The Greater New York Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs will conduct a campaign advertising the meetings with the motto: "Show your appreciation for the boys just back from the border."

The convention will open with a dinner on the night of March 26, with fifty prominent advocates of preparedness as guests. They will be escorted from the Seventy-first Armory to the University Club by a company from each of the city regiments.

STRENGTH

The strength of a building contract is in the parties THERETO rather than in the particulars THEREOF!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CIVIL SERVICE.

Superintendent of Mortuary

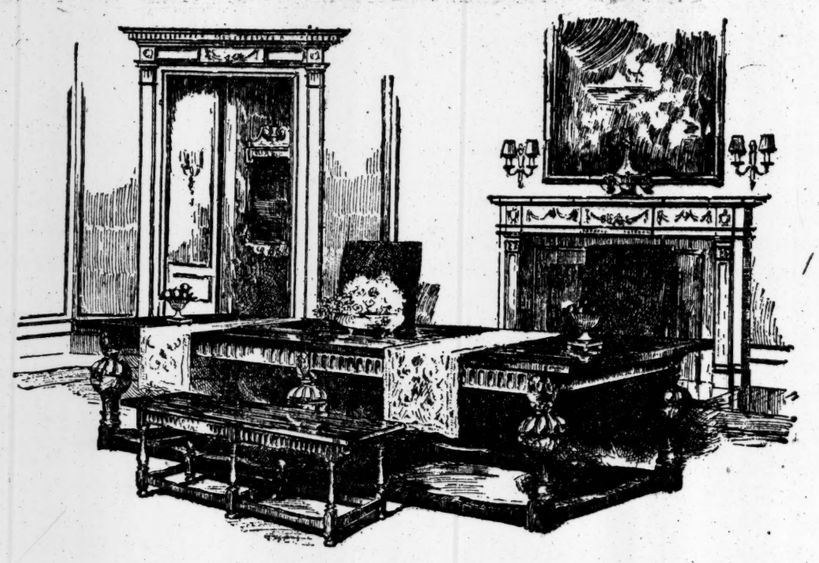
SALARY $1980

Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to March 22, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Duties, 3; Oral, 4. Requirements: One year's experience as an executive, involving the supervision of work of subordinates. Knowledge of plant operation; containers; laws governing the distribution of unclaimed bodies and performance of autopsies. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

MISSING.

A loss when announced in The New York Times usually means temporarily missing. The Times reprints all lost and found advertisements in its Lost and Found Bulletin, which helps in recovering lost articles. Telephone the Lost and Found Department of The Times, Bryant 1000.—Advt.



A Delightsome Group at the Hampton Shops

YOU may see it in one of the Hampton Galleries—this fine old English Oak Refectory Table, with its carved bulbous legs and foot-rests that seem so quaintly age-worn, this Bench of the same period with carved apron and turned supports and the dignified high-backed Chairs covered with Leather.

But it is not merely the group of furniture itself that will attract you. You will note the silver Flower Basket, the pierced Fruit Dishes of Sheffield plate and the stripes of embroidered Velvets which give the finishing touches of distinction and then, you will see for yourself how admirably these bits of Elizabethan Oak can harmonize with the later Georgian architecture of your own Living-room.

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the identifying label on all genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

The Victor Company announces a complete course in vocal training by Oscar Saenger in twenty lessons on ten Victor Records $25

Soprano; Mezzo-Soprano; Tenor; Baritone; or Bass

Every student of vocal music, every aspiring young singer, every one who has a voice, even though it be untrained, can now develop his or her talents under the direction of Oscar Saenger—America's greatest and most successful vocal teacher.

All those who wish to sing may now learn to do so under the direction of a master who is credited with having entered more pupils upon successful operatic, oratorio or concert careers than has any other teacher in the United States.

The Oscar Saenger Course in Vocal Training consists of ten double-faced Victor Records, which provide twenty lessons in vocalization.

There is a separate set of records for each of the following five voices: Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, Tenor, Baritone, and Bass.

For each set of lessons, perfect examples of tone production have been secured through Oscar Saenger's personal choice of the artists best qualified to serve as exemplars.

The Oscar Saenger Course in Vocal Training for any of the voices mentioned above, may be procured from any Victor dealer at $25—the cost of a *one-hour* lesson at the Saenger Studio in New York.

Go to your nearest Victor Dealer today and ask him for a demonstration of the Oscar Saenger Course in vocalization.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. All Victor Talking Machines are patented and are only *licensed*, and with right of use with Victor Records only. All Victor Records are patented and are only *licensed*, and with right of use on Victor Talking Machines only. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture; and their use, except with each other, is not only unauthorized, but damaging and unsatisfactory.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

FIRST INTERLEAGUE ROAD RUN CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS IN VICTORY FOR HARRY M'GINN

M'GINN PILOTS FIELD IN INTERLEAGUE RUN

Paulist Harrier Wins First Annual Championship from Voteretsas.

FIVE CLASSES ENTERED

Concluding Road Race of Season Provides for Titles on a Handicap Rating Basis.

Harry McGinn of the Paulist Athletic Club, former junior cross-country champion, clearly demonstrated yesterday that he was the foremost participant in road-running competition by capturing first place in the first annual interleague championship race, held under the auspices of the Mohawk A. C., over the Elks' Pastime course of five miles in the Bronx.

This race was the concluding event of the interleague schedule, which has been completed after several months of weekly road races. One hundred and forty-three harriers, making one of the largest gatherings of the season, answered the call for starters. This number represented various clubs registered in the Harlem, Bronx, Yorkville, Lower Manhattan, and Long Island Athletic Leagues.

The race was conducted as a classified affair, the runners being assigned to five groups according to their handicap rating, all getting away from the starting mark at the same time. This plan was invoked for equalization purposes, it being the intention of the officials to give the novice an equal chance with his more seasoned rivals to win a prize.

As was predicted, however, the run developed into a test between McGinn and Victor Voteretsas, the Morningside A. C. star, who, with McGinn, was ranked in the scratch class. James W. Plant, the Long Island A. C. runner, was scheduled to get away from the honor mark also, but failed to appear.

Soon after wending their way through the densely packed throng of runners who galloped from the starting mark in front of the Pastime A. C.'s clubhouse McGinn and Voteretsas settled down to a nip-and-tuck affair. They gradually opened a gap which gave them a comfortable margin over the remainder of the closely bunched park, and on the journey to 183d Street and the Concourse they were seldom separated by more than a few feet at a time.

Turning at 183d Street for the return journey McGinn increased his pace and started gradually to draw away from his rival. Voteretsas tried to stick with the wearer of the Paulist emblem, but it was evident that the Morningside athlete was not up to the task. As McGinn entered the last mile of his journey he was jogging along with a gap of about fifty yards separating him from Voteretsas. This advantage the Paulist runner maintained to the end, crossing the finish line in 25:14, twelve seconds in advance of Voteretsas. J. Katz, Pennant A. C., finished third, in 25:31, gaining first prize in class No. 2.

McGinn's victory gave his club material aid in making a sweep of the majority of the prizes, for the Paulist representatives accounted for two class prizes and captured the championship plaque offered for the club which turned in the best team score. The Paulist runners finished with a low total of 39 points. The Morningside A. C. team was second, with 48.

There were three prizes offered for the leaders in the various classes and the first awards were won as follows:

Class 1, (scratch,) Harry McGinn, Paulist A. C., finished first in 25:14; Class 2, (handicap rating from 0:30 to 1:30,) J. Katz, Pennant A. C., finished third in 25:31; Class 3, (handicap rating from 1:30 to 2:30,) A. Craw, Presentation A. C., finished sixth in 25:45; Class 4, (handicap rating from 2:30 to 3:30,) G. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., finished twenty-seventh, in 26:52; Class 5, (handicap rating from 3:30 to 4:30,) A. Enz, Paulist A. C., finished sixty-eighth, in 28:31.

The order of finish of the first fifty was as follows:

Name and Club.	Class.	Time.
Harry McGinn, Paulist A. C.	No. 1	25:14
V. Voteretsas, Morningside A. C.	No. 1	25:26
J. Katz, Pennant A. C.	No. 2	25:31
J. Georgio, Paulist A. C.	No. 2	25:33
A. Roth, Mohawk A. C.	No. 2	25:34
A. Craw, Presentation A. C.	No. 3	25:45
L. J. Heydet, Morningside A. C.	No. 2	25:49
A. Rozander, Bronx C. H.	No. 2	25:50
A. Morris, St. Christopher A. C.	No. 2	25:53
H. Wigger, Paulist A. C.	No. 2	26:01
T. J. Halpin, Morningside A. C.	No. 2	26:12
F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C.	No. 3	26:14
J. McNeil, Presentation A. C.	No. 2	26:17
S. Silverstein, Seward A. A.	No. 3	26:18
H. A. Cunningham, Paulist A. C.	No. 3	26:25
G. B. Kiely, Bronx C. H.	No. 3	26:30
H. Schuster, unattached	No. 3	26:35
L. Metzer, Morningside A. C.	No. 2	26:36
A. J. Hulsebasch, Paulist A. C.	No. 3	26:37
J. Goff, St. Christopher A. C.	No. 2	26:40
P. Murtha, Union Settlement A. C., (No. 3,) 26:42; Ed. Mueller, Presentation A. C., (No. 3,) 26:45; William Larsen, Swedish-American A. C., (No. 3,) 26:48; E. Leyman, Morningside A. C., (No. 3,) 26:49; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., (No. 3,) 26:50; R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C., (No. 3,) 26:51; G. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., (No. 1,) 26:52; J. Leyman, Morningside A. C., (No. 3,) 26:54; S. Frerich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (No. 3,) 26:57; C. Mitchell, St. Christopher A. C., (No. 3,) 26:58; C. Erlenbach, St. John's Club, (No. 4,) 27:01; L. Schmidt, Bronx Church House, (No. 3,) 27:04; H. Jamieson, Mohawk A. C., (No. 2,) 27:09; S. Greenberg, Ozanam A. A., (No. 4,) 27:10; J. Braccia, Maplewood A. C., (No. 4,) 27:18; M. Dwyer, unattached, (No. 4,) 27:21; A. Feichman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (No. 3,) 27:26 J. J. Reynolds, Ozanam A. A., (No. 4,) 27:30; C. Leventhal, Brooklyn A. A., (No. 3,) 27:31; J. Mayznes, Mohawk A. C., (No. 4,) 27:32; G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C., (No. 4,) 27:33; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., (No. 4,) 27:34; M. Ornstein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (No. 4,) 27:35; W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., (No. 3,) 27:36 W. J. Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C., (No. 4,) 27:37; R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A., (No. 3,) 27:39; J. Warnsey, St. Anselm's A. C., (No. 3,) 27:40; G. Croad, unattached, (No. 4,) 27:41; F. Verrano, Paulist A. C., (No. 3,) 27:45; G. Soones, Bronx Church House, (No. 3,) 27:49.		

TEAM SCORES.

Paulist A. C.	1	3	8	12	15—39
Morningside A. C.	2	5	9	14	18—48
Mohawk A. C.	4	10	19	25	30—88
St. Christopher A. C.	7	16	21	23	44—111
Bronx Church House	6	13	24	37	52—132
92d St. Y. M. H. A.	22	27	32	39	40—160
St. Anselm's A. C.	20	31	34	36	46—167
Ozanam A. A. (Man.)	26	28	49	50	56—209
Union Settlement A. C.	17	42	47	51	62—219
Brooklyn A. A.	29	35	53	58	61—236
Ozanam A. A., (Bronx)	41	43	48	57	64—253
Glencoe A. C.	33	38	55	63	70—259
Seward A. A.	11	65	67	68	69—280
Pastime A. C.	45	54	59	60	66—284

C AND C
IMPORTED
Ginger Ale
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin and Belfast.

SAVE $50.
On April 1st the price of the
Pilot "6" Will Be Advanced
Teotor 6-cyl. motor, Delco ignition, starting and lighting; full floating axle; 52-inch cantilever springs; double cowl 5-passenger and 4-passenger; "Get Chummy" Roadster, 119-inch wheel base, adj. wind shield; vacuum system; speedometer; one-man top; motor-driven horn and demountable rims.
NOW $1150.
Pilot Motor Sales Co. 200 Central Park South off 7th Ave.
Phone 3730 Col.

WIND HANDICAPS NIMRODS.

Spotts Is High Scorer in Record Sunday Shoot of N. Y. A. C.

Twenty-nine gunners, the largest Sunday squad of the season, took part in the shoot at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Although the weather was clear, a high wind made it difficult for the nimrods to hit the blue rocks, and not a single straight score was returned during the afternoon. Champion R. L. Spotts was the high scratch gunner, taking the event with a card of 95 out of a possible 100 targets.

Ten scored legs in the race for the Tournament Cup. They were R. B. Cole, T. H. Lawrence, N. Webb, J. H. Vanderveer, W. J. Smith, R. L. Spotts, Dr. G. Culver, W. B. Short, R. R. Owen and M. Murphy. The scores:

	T.	I.	Has.	Tour.	Accu.	S. H.	Tot.
G. H. Martin	1	25	1 22	1 24	1 25	92—	6— 98
E. M. Leask	5	22	5 19	5 21	5 22	64—	20— 84
J. L. Brand'g	3	23	3 25	3 22	3 23	84—	12— 96
R. B. Cole	2	22	2 25	2 25	2 25	86—	12— 98
T. H. Law'ce	2	24	0 24	2 25	0 24	87—	10— 97
W. B. Ogden	2	20	0 22	0 22	3 25	84—	12— 96
F. J. Ham, Jr.	2	21	0 20	0 17	0 22	78—	10— 88
N. Webb	2	22	2 22	2 23	2 18	79—	12— 91
F. A. Baker	3	24	3 22	3 24	3 24	82—	16— 98
G. S. McCu'n	6	25	6 20	6 22	6 25	71—	25— 96
J. H. Vand'r	2	15	2 19	2 25	2 23	84—	10— 94
G. J. Corbett	1	21	1 23	1 24	1 24	88—	8— 96
D. S. McMa'n	1	24	1 23	1 24	1 22	89—	6— 95
W. J. Smith	5	25	5 25	5 25	5 25	81—	22—100
W. Banks	6	23	6 20	6 23	6 23	69—	25— 94
A. W. Hexa'r	6	20	6 22	6 17	6 19	54—	30— 84
G. Brady	5	14	5 24	5 20	5 25	64—	20— 84
R. L. Spotts	1	23	0 23	1 25	1 24	95—	5—100
F. E. Willi'n	6	24	6 19	6 23	6 19	61—	30— 91
A. E. Perc'll	6	21	6 18	6 16	6 15	46—	30— 76
D. S. Culver	2	23	2 23	2 25	2 25	88—	10— 98
W. B. Short	2	25	2 25	2 25	2 25	93—	10—100
O. D. Hamlin	5	25	5 23	5 20	5 21	72—	25— 97
R. R. Owen	5	25	5 20	5 25	5 24	82—	22—100
M. Murphy	2	17	2 25	2 25	2 25	85—	10— 95
F. S. Hute's	3	23	3 25	3 20	3 24	81—	12— 93
C. A. Brown	6	25	6 23	6 25	6 22	77—	25—100
A. W. Burt	3	21	3 24	3 23	3 25	81—	15— 96
T. A. Davis	0	19	0 12	0 14	0 11	56—	0— 56

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—Won by W. B. Short.
High Scratch—R. L. Spotts.
High Handicap—R. R. Owen.
Special—G. Brady.

SCHIEREN LEADS IN SHOOT.

Great Neck's 1,000 Target Contest at Half Way Mark.

G. Arthur Schieren leads in the shoot for the Frank C. Henderson Trophy at the Great Neck Golf and Country Club. The competition is at 1,000 targets, and the contestants reached the half-way mark yesterday. Schieren's score is 485 out of 500. Following him are D. Kalker with 474, Walter Tobler with 471, M. Adams with 468, E. L. Haas with 468, E. C. Frisch with 466, G. M. Gales with 464, D. Cunningham with 464, William Tobler with 447, and F. T. Storey with 440.

Three men were tied in the shoot for the Samuel C. Lewis Trophy. H. B. Stanton won the shoot-off against F. Hoenig and E. O'Connell. William Tobler won the shoot-off of a tie for the Marshall Adams Trophy.

TITLE ICE RACES TONIGHT.

Two Metropolitan Championship Events at St. Nicholas Rink.

This will be a busy week at St. Nicholas Rink for followers of ice sports. Tonight there will be an ice skating race meet in which the chief competitions will be the one-mile metropolitan championship, a half-mile handicap invitation race, the metropolitan half-mile championship, and a half-mile novice race. In both of the championship events the star performers of the metropolitan district will toe the mark. The experts on the racing blades have been practicing diligently for this meeting, one of the banner events of the indoor season.

On Saturday night at the same rink the followers of hockey will have the unusual opportunity of witnessing a double-header. The Boston A. A. and the Irish-American A. C. will meet in the final league game of the season in the eye-opened, while the double bill will be closed with a game between the St. Nicholas Girls' Hockey Club and the Boston Girls' Hockey Club. This will be the first time that women's hockey teams have ever met in a regular contest at St. Nicholas Rink.

CELTICS BLANK CAMERONS.

Brooklyn Soccer Team Keeps Record Clear of Defeat.

The Brooklyn Celtics, four times champions of the New York Football League, added two more points to their unbeaten record in the pending championship competition yesterday afternoon, when they defeated the Camerons by 4 goals to 0 at Harlem Field. The former amateur champions gave a fair exhibition of the soccer code, but could not stand the pace set by the leaders, who scored twice in each half.

The Overseas Wanderers journeyed to Glen Park, Yonkers, yesterday for their State League game with the Yonkers-St. George eleven. The result was a tie, each team scoring once in the first half. McCrickark opened the scoring for the Overseas Wanderers, and Scott of the home club equalized.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Palace S. C.—Ted (Kid) Lewis vs. Willie Moore. Ten rounds.

Yorkville S. C.—Soldier Jack Kelsey vs. Johnny Howard; Johnny Russell vs. Artie Edwards. Both ten-round bouts.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Teddy Jacobs vs. Pepper Martin; Jimmy Murray vs. Al Kale. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Jamaica Kid vs. Johnny Mayo; Knockout Eggers vs. Terry Martin. Both ten-round bouts.

The lid's off!
New styles in the "Rogers-Peet" hats.
New styles in the famous *"Stetson-Specials."
Soft hats and Derbies.
*Exclusive with us for Greater New York.

Spring suits.
Spring overcoats—among them *"Scotch Mists," rainproofed Scotch cheviots—an idea of our own worked out by the canny Scot.
*Registered Trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Changes in Football Rules.

Football will undoubtedly be a better game next Fall, when the recent changes in the rules go into effect. More successful and more skillful execution of the forward pass will follow the added protection which the committee has given the receiver of the ball. In the event of illegal interference the ball will go to the offended side at the point where the foul was committed. This rule will have the effect of checking the roughing of the catcher of the pass, which was a frequent practice. As the rule stood, with a penalty of fifteen yards from the point where the play started, it afforded players an opportunity of beating the rule by preventing a pass of from twenty to thirty yards at only the loss of a fifteen-yard penalty. One by one the committee is weeding out those rules of which advantage may be taken by the ever-alert football athlete.

The forward pass is one of the most attractive plays of the gridiron game, and the committee has acted wisely in the opinion of the majority of the coaches in establishing a rule which adds protection to the play. The forward pass has been a salvation for the offensive power of the weaker teams. It was not until this play was put into the game that the smaller colleges began to make inroads on the performances of the big college elevens. Now, with the possibilities of successfully completing the pass increased, the game should be even more attractive to spectator and player than it was last season, which is conceded to have been the most successful of all seasons.

The action to curb the practice of sending substitutes into the game for the mere purpose of carrying information from the side lines is to be commended, for there is nothing in the game more unfair or more unsportsmanlike than this form of coaching. Unfortunately, there were evidences of this practice in some of the big games last Fall. The committee has always deplored such tactics, and some time ago cleared the side lines of the many coaches who used to do spy duty. It was hoped that the coaches would refrain from the practice without further legislation, but the committee has found it necessary, in spite of its many pleadings, to pass a rule which prevents a substitute from holding communication with the other players when he enters the game until one play has been made. As the committee points out, this sending of substitutes in with information is just as bad as looking over a person's shoulder at a game of cards and giving knowledge obtained in that way to another player in the same card game. It is to be hoped that the coaches will take the hint which is behind this action and permit the players on the field to use their own brains just as they have to use their own physical powers.

The multiple kick was abolished before it was given very much of a trial because it was contrary to the principle of the field goal that was laid down by the founders of the game. If a kick of this kind were allowed to count as a field goal it would in time probably make scoring by this means very easy. Then all the skill which comes only after long, tedious practice in kicking field goals in the legitimate way, off the ground, would go for naught. Although the multiple kick was not widely tried last season, it is known that in instances where it was practiced it was quickly developed to a point where its success was common. George Foster Sanford, who invented the kick, coached the case of a school team which scored all of its field goals in this manner last season. A play which can be developed so quickly by school boys would in a short time make field goals too common for the good of the game. The rulemakers believed that if they allowed a play of this kind it would only encourage the introduction of all sorts of trick plays.

Although the Football Rules Committee does not seem to think so, there are many football men who believe that it is within the jurisdiction of that body to make the numbering of players compulsory. The committee this year did not even discuss the subject. With almost all colleges agreed that the idea is a good one, it is unfortunate that one or two should hold out against the majority. Popular clamor has been the means of effecting many changes in the past, and it may prove to be a means of causing a change in this instance.

***

A Great Indoor Meet.

Congratulations are due the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union for the stirring contests which marked the annual indoor championships held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday night. The program was splendidly balanced and most efficiently run off. During the three hours of competition there was not a dull moment and the hold that track and field sport has on the public was attested by the enthusiasm of the crowd of 5,000 persons which watched with deepest interest every movement of the finished performers who struggled for national titles. While many old favorites maintained a tight hold on their hard won laurels, there was promise for the future in the number of new men who refused to recognize the supremacy of former champions and forged their way to the front in competitions that were fought out keenly, but with perfect fairness and without bitterness. An example of this was provided by Billy Moore of Princeton, who, when beaten by the superlative speed of Andrew Kelly in the 300-yard run, was more concerned over the time that the Holy Cross runner had made than he was over his own defeat. In all probability Moore knew that a record performance would be required to beat him, and he was all anxiety after the race until assured that Kelly would receive credit for the world's indoor mark of 0:31 2-5 for the distance.

Another defeated man who exhibited sportsmanship of the best kind was Joie Kay of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago. Holder of the two-mile title and a certain winner in that event if he had chosen to run in it, the Chicago lad preferred a race that was out of his proper distance and elected to tackle the brilliant Yale runner, Johnny Overton, in the 1,000 yards, rather than accept a comparative walk-over at the distance to which he is accustomed. That he was beaten by the speedy son of Eli will not dim the lustre of the glories already attained by little Ray; and the fact that, although unable to match the swift pace of his opponent, he finished the race in better condition than the winner, will add to the interest when the men meet again in the mile race at the games of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute in Madison Square Garden on Wednesday. Ray relinquished a national title, but gained in renown by showing that he possesses the spirit of competition which is essential in the making of a true champion.

Of the new men who obtained distinction at the meet none is entitled to greater credit than Earle Eby of the Chicago A. A., who showed rare judgmen in defeating Meredith, Higgins, and others in the 600-yard championship. The lad from the Windy City patiently followed the pace set by the veteran and chose just the right moment to rush to the front—that was in the back stretch on the last lap, when Higgins threatened to cut him off by dashing up alongside. Eby made his supreme effort to head off the danger, and it was timed correctly, so that it landed him first at the tape, with both Meredith and Higgins gaining on him as soon as they recovered from their surprise. Later in the night Eby showed his real mettle when he outgeneraled Mike Devaney in the mile portion of the relay that went far to illustrate the all-around ability of the half dozen men who represented the Chicago A. A. In estimating the worth of the individual competitors there is no denying the value of Jo Loomis, the only dual winner of the night. Since the days of Alvin Kraenzlien there has been no more brilliant performer on track and field than this remarkable athlete of the greyhound type, who carries the cherry circle with such effect. He defeated the fastest sprinters of the country in the 60-yard dash, and then was forced to clear 6 feet 2 inches to win the high jump. That would have been enough for any one man, but Loomis was not satisfied. He had scarcely time to draw a long breath before he accepted the baton, and started to run a very capable quarter-mile that his club might win the medley relay race. With men like Loomis, Eby, Overton, Ray, and Kelly in action it may be taken for granted that America will easily maintain its supremacy in track and field sport and provide competitions that will interest thousands of sport lovers throughout the United States.

***

Yale's Basket Ball Title.

The Intercollegiate League basket ball race of Eastern universities, which came to a close last week when Yale was adjudged the champion, was in more than one respect the most remarkable of several years. Figures are not to be denied, and figures of this Winter show that more than anything else one man, Garfield, the Yale centre, was responsible for the Elis' triumph.

Last year Yale tied for third place with Cornell. Charley Taft began the season at the pivotal position, but, although he was excellent in many phases of the court game, he was found lacking as centre. Garfield finished the year in the mid-court position, but Yale was too far behind in the running to come out from the season's scramble for a repetition of her 1915 championship, and the close of the playing year found Pennsylvania and Princeton—the Tigers are also runners-up this Winter—tied for premier honors. The Quakers won in the play-off.

Last December Garfield started at centre for Yale, and there he remained. Many basket ball experts, including Ralph Morgan of Pennsylvania, and Harry A. Fisher of Columbia, calculated that if Garfield proved substantial as a pivot Yale would win. He did, and the expected followed. Although the Tigers chased the Elis from start to finish and brought about a tie for first place before the last league game, the decisive match was never in doubt. It was all Yale from whistle to whistle, and much of the work of winning the title game was accomplished by Garfield. Little doubt then remains why Garfield is picked over Jefford of the Quakers for all-league, which practically means all-American, centre.

Another remarkable feature of this season's competition was Kinney's performance in retaining the individual high-scoring record for the second year in succession. This Yale forward also broke the league record for field goal scoring.

The season of 1916-17 found two teams, whose playing half a decade ago was the annual feature almost without exception, struggling to put the other in the cellar position. Columbia and Cornell were hopelessly outclassed from the first game. The Ithacans had not a single member from the team of last year, and Columbia had only Roberts, practically a substitute in 1916. Columbia was also handicapped by the retirement in November of Harry A. Fisher, its coach for nearly a dozen years, and whose name and playing had come to be almost synonymous with intercollegiate basket ball. The new coach, Carl J. Merner, who came from Kansas to handle the Easterners, worked under the same system used by Dr. Al Sharpe of Cornell. This method is to prepare a formidable five for next year from new material. Both teams will bear watching.

***

Miss Wagner's Victory.

Metropolitan tennis circles will hail with delight the return of Miss Marie Wagner as holder of the women's national indoor tennis championship. More often than any other Miss Wagner has been crowned with success in this annual tournament, but probably none of her six victories is worthy of greater commendation than that of this year, even though Miss Bjurstedt, her most formidable rival, was absent from the competition. Even had the Norse girl been present it is doubtful if she would have been able to overcome the excellence of the play by Miss Wagner, whose game showed greater prowess than for several years. The season so well started promises to be one of success for the new title holder. In according praise to Miss Wagner, however, a fair measure should go to her opponent, Miss Eleanor Goss, who, although defeated in straight sets by her veteran rival, still displayed tennis that indicates skill of more than an ordinary degree. There was hardly one who watched the match which determined the championship between these two who did not voice the thought that Miss Goss was destined to achieve many victories during the outdoor season. Her game is as yet unfinished, but it is founded on a better grounding than that of most women who play tennis, and this accounts for the optimistic belief in her play.

Without detracting from the achievement of Miss Wagner in the least, attention may be called to one feature of the national championship which is unfortunate. While the tournament holds the name national, it is in reality seldom more than metropolitan in character. For some reason the indoor championships, whether they be for men or for women, do not attract an entry that is representative of the tennis strength of the country. It was particularly so in this year's women's event. There was hardly an out-of-town entrant in the competition. Perhaps at some future time the indoor events will rank well up with the tournaments on turf or clay, but certainly such a time will not arrive until the indoor conditions are better adapted to the game. Lack of light is now a serious handicap in all armory competition.

DODGERS TROUNCE CHAMPION RED SOX

Use Bat Liberally on Mays for 5 Runs in One Inning and Final Score Is 7 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 18.—Manager Robinson of the Superbas started the veteran Coombs in the first game of the Brooklyn-Red Sox series here today, following with Cadore and Dell. These Dodger twirlers were so far ahead of the three Boston stars, Shore, Ruth, and Mays, in their work that they only allowed the world's champions to score two runs while they were making seven, five of which came in the eighth inning.

Up to the eighth it was as good as a world's series contest. In this frame the Dodgers squeezed three hits off Mays, the only pitcher they succeeded in beating last Fall in the big series. Moreover, Mays appeared to have lost all sense of direction by hitting three batsmen and passing another.

Fabrique, the Dodgers' shortstop, carried off both the batting and fielding honors of the day. Out of five trips to the plate he hit safely four times and received a base on balls. In the short field he handled seven chances.

The outfield work of Hickman, Johnston, and Myers was far ahead of the Sox trio of fielders. Hickman, in the sixth inning, threw the ball into Meyers's hand from right field, nailing a Boston player at the plate.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston, lf	4	1	0	4	0
Fabrique, ss	4	1	4	2	5
Myers, cf	3	0	1	5	0
Daubert, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Cutshaw, 2b	5	0	0	1	2
Malone, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
Hickman, rf	4	2	2	2	1
Olson, 3b	2	1	1	0	3
Miller, c	2	0	1	2	1
Meyers, c	1	1	1	1	0
Coombs, p	2	0	0	0	0
Cadore, p	2	1	2	0	2
Dell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	12	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hend'ksen, rf	2	1	0	5	1
Janvrin, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Hollitzel, 1b	4	0	3	9	1
Shorten, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Walker, cf	2	1	1	1	1
Walsh, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	1	2	1
Scott, ss	3	0	1	1	4
Cady, c	1	0	0	1	0
Thomas, c	1	0	0	3	0
Agnew, c	1	0	0	0	0
Shore, p	1	0	0	0	1
Ruth, p	1	0	0	0	1
Mays, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	5	24	14

Errors—Olson, Dell, Hendricksen, Walker.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	—	7
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2

Left on bases—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hit—Fabrique. Three-base hit—Hickman. Home run—Walker. Sacrifice hits—Gardiner, Myers. Sacrifice fly—Daubert. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Stolen bases—Daubert. Double plays—Hendricksen, Scott, and Janvrin; Malone, Fabrique and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 3; off Mays, 1; off Coombs, 1; off Cadore, 1. Struck out—By Shore, 1; by Ruth, 2; by Coombs, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, 3. Passed ball—Cady. Hits—Off Shore, 2 in 3 innings; off Ruth, 6 in 3 innings; off Mays, 4 in 3 innings; off Coombs, 2 in 4 innings; off Cadore, 2 in 4 innings; off Dell, 1 in 1 inning. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and O'Day.

NEWARK TO PLAY APRIL 17.

Bisons Will Open Season — Inter-League Dates Arranged.

The International League baseball schedule and the schedule for the interleague series which the International League will play during the latter half of the season with the American Association were announced yesterday. The International schedule will open on April 17. Newark begins on her home grounds by playing Buffalo. Toronto opens at Baltimore, Montreal at Providence and Rochester at Richmond.

Newark opens the inter-league series by playing Milwaukee on Aug. 6 and 7, two games being scheduled for the latter day. Following this Newark plays at Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Columbus, Toledo, Indianapolis and Louisville. The last game at Louisville is scheduled for Aug. 29. The West then invades the East. The first home game for Newark is with Kansas City, the three-game series beginning Aug. 31. Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Louisville, Toledo and Columbus follow at the Newark grounds in that order, the last game being scheduled for Sept. 22, when the inter-club series will come to an end.

COLTS STRONG WITH BATS.

McGraw's Youngsters Defeat Galveston Pirates by 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 18.—By reason of batting rallies in the seventh and eighth innings and errors of their opponents, the second team of the New York Giants defeated the Galveston Pirates here this afternoon by 7 to 3. For six innings the New Yorkers did little safe hitting, three wildly separated singles being their contribution to their base hit column. These failed to result in any runs. Lohman took Schupp's place after the fifth inning.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Josefson, rf	5	2	3	0	0
Young, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Kilduff, ss	5	1	1	0	1
Thorpe, lf	3	2	1	1	0
Newing, rf	3	1	2	1	0
Wagner, 2b	4	1	0	2	3
Rodrig'z, 1b	3	0	2	11	0
Rariden, c	2	0	0	5	2
McCarty, c	2	0	0	6	0
Schupp, p	2	0	0	0	2
Lohman, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	39	7	10	27	10

GALVESTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mathews, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Callahan, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Rezza, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Smith, c	3	0	1	2	0
Wright, c	2	0	0	0	0
Falk, 3b	4	1	1	3	1
Stuart, 2b	4	1	2	1	1
Raridan, 1b	4	0	1	13	2
Balenti, 1b	4	0	1	3	0
Banjan, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Gudger, p	1	0	0	1	3
Jacobus, p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	35	3	9	27	14

Errors—Kilduff, Rezza, (2,) Wright, (2.)

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	—7
Galveston	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Three-base hit—Smith. Two-base hits—Thorpe, Balenti, Rezza. Sacrifice hit—Young. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; off Gudger, 1; off Jacobus, 2. Struck out—By Schupp, 5; by Lohman, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Galveston, 6. Hits—Off Schupp, 4 in 5 innings; off Lohman, 5 in 4 innings; off Coombs, 3 in 4 innings; off Jacobus, 1 in 5 innings. Passed balls—Smith, Bright. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Moore.

LONG DRIVES SAVE SCALPS OF GIANTS

Holke's Sixth-Inning Run on Fly Gives McGrawites Victory Over Houston.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 18.—Long drives by Robertson and Gibson were features of a victory for McGraw's regulars over the Houston team this afternoon. It was well for the Giants that this pair was able to hit balls over the head of the Houston centre fielder, for the Texas Leaguers made a gallant showing and were in the game right up to the last out which left their tying run on third base. The score was 3 to 2.

The Giants slightly outhit the enemy, but the Texans totaled as many bases on their blows. They scored, however, in only one inning when two triples and a single were wrestled from Cecil Algernon Causey, who pitched the first five innings. Handled by the veteran Gibson, Causey did not allow a hit until the fourth inning, but after the locals tied the score George Smith went in and saved the day. The Giants made five of their hits in the first three innings, but Robertson's home run in the third provided their lone score until the eighth inning, when Gibson tripled and scored Holke.

In the fifth inning Glenn singled and Hemingway and Britton whanged the ball for three bases each. This tied the score, but Houston at this point played bad baseball by trying the squeeze play, which failed. The Giants won in the sixth when Holke scored on a sacrifice fly by Burns.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Herzog, 2b	5	0	0	1	3
Robtson, rf	5	1	2	0	0
Zim'man, 3b	3	0	1	2	1
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	4	3
Kauff, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Holke, 1b	3	2	2	10	0
Gibson, c	4	0	3	10	2
Vausey, p	2	0	0	0	1
Smith, p	1	0	0	0	1
aKrueger	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	27	11

HOUSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hem'way, 3b	3	1	1	0	1
Britton, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
Pierson, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Northen, rf	4	0	3	2	0
Stellbauer, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Newnam, 1b	4

MERCIER PRAISES BELGIAN COURAGE

In a Lenten Pastoral Ranks Women and Exiled Workers with Heroes of Battle.

HAS HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

In Profounder National Unity and Greater Respect for Civil and Religious Authority.

LONDON, March 18. — A glowing tribute to the courage and devotion of the Belgian people in their fight for liberty is paid by Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, in his Lenten pastoral letter, which has been placed at the disposal of The Associated Press. Under the heading "The Moral Grandeur of the Nation," Cardinal Mercier says:

"My beloved brethren, is it indeed necessary to preach courage to you? And when I say 'you' I am thinking more immediately of the faithful companions of our misfortunes, but my thoughts go out also beyond our occupied provinces to our refugees, our prisoners, our deported fellow-countrymen, and our soldiers.

"Brethren of our armies of Liége, Haelen, Antwerp, the Yser, and Ypres, the Kameruns and East Africa, it is you who are our foremost purveyors of energy. On Aug. 2, 1914, you sprang up from the bosoms of all the families of our national aristocracy, with splendid ardor attesting to the world at large that nobility has preserved its traditional significance in Belgium; the middle classes, the bulwarks of the nation, ranged themselves beside you. * * * The working classes, too, furnished their contingent of voluntary recruits, who were all the more praiseworthy since their departure made a painful void in the home; military chaplains and stretcher-bearers have gladly offered and lavished their devotion; the Government, after two years and six months of trial, is still in harness, with a courage that nothing can weaken; our good wishes follow in the wake of all these men; all form a guard of honor, proud and faithful, for our magnanimous sovereign, who, from a sandbank which is now all of his kingdom, gives to Belgium and to the whole world a perfect example of endurance and of faith in the future.

"Those who are fighting for the liberty of the Belgian flag are brave men. Those interned in Holland and in Germany and who raise their fettered hands to Heaven on behalf of their country are brave men. Our exiled compatriots who bear in silence the weight of their isolation serve their Belgian Fatherland to the best of their ability, as do also all those souls who either behind cloister walls or in the retirement of their own homes pray, toil, and weep, awaiting the return of their absent ones and of our common deliverance.

"We have listened to the mighty voices of wives and mothers; through their tears they have prayed God to sustain their courage and fidelity to the honor of their husbands and sons carried off by force to the enemy's factories. These gallant men have been heard at the hour of departure rallying their energy to instill courage into their comrades, or, by a supreme effort, to chant the national hymn. We have seen some of them on their return—pale, haggard, human wrecks; as our tearful eyes sought their dim eyes, we bowed reverently before them, for all unconsciously they were revealing to us a new and unexpected aspect of national heroism. After this can it be necessary to preach courage to you? * * *

The pastoral suspends the double precept of fasting and abstinence throughout Lent except on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. It advised all who can, however, to fast and abstain Wednesdays and Fridays throughout Lent. The eating of fish and meat at the same meal is prohibited, except for soldiers.

NO DURESS FOR MERCIER.

German Authorities Say He Is Free to Travel, Even to Rome.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18, (via Tuckerton.)—Regarding Cardinal Mercier, of whom it is understood that nothing has been heard in America for some time, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has received authoritative assurance that he is in excellent health and that he travels freely from town to town in his diocese in the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions. On the same authority the correspondent is able to deny the rumors that his Eminence has been restricted in his movements by German officials. He is free to travel anywhere he likes within the limits of the Belgian district under the control of the German Governor General.

It is also denied that the German authorities put difficulties in his way when he planned a trip to Rome. If he wishes to make such a journey, it is asserted, there will be no objection so far as the German authorities are concerned.

BELGIAN WORKERS' PLIGHT.

Exiled Railway Men Implore Aid to Avert Starvation.

HAVRE, March 18, (via Paris.)—The Belgian Government continues to receive information concerning the fate of Belgian railroad employes. According to postal cards sent by these men which are in the possession of the Belgian Government, they are in real distress, some of them begging that necessities be expedited, as they are starving. Parcel post packages, such as are sent to prisoners of war, have been forwarded, chiefly to the prisoners' camp at Guben, but the Germans are said to have refused to deliver them.

The Germans are charged with having refused to put these men in the category of military prisoners or in that of interned civilians to whom the German regulations permit the sending of parcels. It is reported that the Belgian railroad men still refuse to work for the Germans.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Prominent Belgians belonging to different parties recently addressed a prayer to the German Emperor to check compulsory transportation of Belgian workmen to Germany and send home Belgians who had been thus transported," says the Overseas News Agency, (the official German news bureau). "The signers of the petition received information to the effect that the Emperor had decided to submit their wishes, as expressed, to a thorough investigation by the Governor General and other competent authorities, reserving a definite decision until the conclusion of this investigation. In the meantime the Emperor has ordered that persons erroneously designated as unemployed and in consequence transported to Germany should be permitted to return to Belgium, if they had not already returned, and that compulsory transportation of unemployed Belgians to Germany be suspended."

This official account of Emperor William's action differs from a press dispatch received from Amsterdam on Thursday, which indicated that the investigation referred to had been completed and that as a result the Emperor had ordered repatriation of Belgians wrongly sent to Germany as unemployed.

YANKEES' PITCHERS IN TRIM.

Team's Need of Development in Batting and Baserunning Manifest.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 18.—With the Yankees resting preparatory to their last and liveliest week in Macon, let us see how they have fared in their two weeks here. They have not missed a day in that time. They have been unusually favored by the weather gods. They have had sunshine and warmth every day and, with baseball and military drilling, have been busily engaged all the time.

The team has not struck an effective batting stride. The hitting has been fragmentary. It has been carried on by two or three individuals. Those few have done excellent batting, but the team is not hitting together. The attacking power, what there has been of it thus far, has been individual and without cohesion.

The same condition existed last Spring in practice and with no individual batting to help out as this year. The batting conditions noted are not unusual for the Spring days when the vision for analyzing pitching has not cleared up, and are not of themselves symptoms of any vital weakness. It has happened many a time that a team which kills the ball in pre-season exhibition games bats weakly when the pennant struggle opens and vice versa, so what detects with the ash the Yanks have shown to date are attributed by them merely to passing ailments of the practice days.

The real batting in the half dozen practice games has been done by Baker, Gilhooly, Nunamaker and Aragon. Baker has batted .533; Nunamaker, .455; Aragon, .400, and Gilhooly, .375. Baker and Aragon have hit safely in each of the games. Baker is playing better both in the field and at the bat than last Spring, very much better, in fact. Gilhooly is giving a fine account of himself as lead-off batter. He has reached first base a shade oftener than once in every other time up. In twenty-one times up he has made six hits, drawn four bases on balls and reached first twice on errors. He is as skillful and wary and resourceful a lead-off player as there is in the American League, this mite of a man.

The base running has not been much. No especial attention has yet been paid to this department of offense. Gilhooly, Magee and Maisel have done about all the base running that has been done to date. There ought to be more of it from now on and more co-operation between batter and base runner in the attack. Also more alertness on the bases is needed. Too many runners have been caught napping. There has been no keen base running save for an individual instance or two by the three men named and by Aragon.

The pitchers are getting along swimmingly. All of the members of the probable staff to be retained, nine or ten strong, are in excellent physical trim and their arms are in keeping therewith. They have been able to give the batters stiff practice and do well by themselves. Ray Caldwell swears by the beard of the prophet that he has a lot more on his fast ball than he had a year ago and it is a cinch that Ray Fisher has.

The Yanks believe they are the best drilled team in the American League. They know what the other teams are doing only by hearsay, but they cannot see how any other troop can have progressed faster than they in military manoeuvres, and they have enough confidence in their own aptitude and in their drill master, Sergeant Gibson, U. S. A., to believe they can outstep all opposition.

LIST OF JAMAICA STAKES.

Fourteen of Them Scheduled for Spring Meetings.

Walter C. Edwards, Racing Secretary of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, has issued the program of stakes to be run at the Jamaica meetings this Spring. Eight of these will be run at the first meeting, lasting from May 18 to May 28, inclusive, and six will be decided at the second meeting which is to open on June 18 and close on June 23. In actual money the Excelsior Handicap heads the list with $3,500 guaranteed, but there is a chance that with several entry list acme of the other stakes, which have $2,000 in added money, may exceed in value the guaranteed Excelsior. The stakes follow:

For Three-year-olds and Upward.—Excelsior Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, $3,000 guaranteed; Kings County Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, $2,000 added; Long Beach Handicap, one mile and a furlong, $2,000 added, Paumonok Handicap, six furlongs, $3,000 guaranteed; Garden City Selling, one and a sixteenth, $1,500 guaranteed; Newtown Selling, six furlongs, $1,500 guaranteed.

For Three-year-olds.—Southampton Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, $1,500 added; Stuyvesant Handicap, six furlongs, $1,500 added; Highland Selling, six furlongs, $1,500 guaranteed.

For Two-year-olds.—Youthful, five and a half furlongs, $3,000 guaranteed; Colorado, five and a half furlongs, $2,500 guaranteed; Rosedale, for fillies, five furlongs, $2,500 guaranteed; Greenfield Selling, five and a half furlongs, $1,500 guaranteed; Suffolk Selling, five furlongs, $1,500 guaranteed.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, March 17, (Delayed by Censor.)—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

English Leagues.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Blackburn Rovers	2	Bury	2
Bolton Wanderers	2	Burnley	0
Burslem Port Vale	1	Preston North End	1
Everton	2	Liverpool	2
Manchester City	1	Stockport County	3
Rochdale	2	Manchester United	0
Southport Central	0	Stoke	2

MIDLAND SECTION.

Barnsley	1	Sheffield United	1
Bradford	1	Leeds City	1
Chesterfield Town	4	Hull City	1
Grimsby Town	1	Lincoln City	1
Huddersfield Town	1	Bradford City	1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Fulham	3	Southampton	1
Portsmouth	2	West Ham United	5
Tottenham Hotspur	5	Clapton Orient	2
Crystal Palace	3	Arsenal	0
Millwall	1	Queens Pk. Rangers	0
Brentford	1	Luton Town	2
Chelsea	2	Watford	2

Scottish League.

Airdrieonians	1	Celtic	2
Ayr United	2	St. Mirren	1
Clyde	1	Hearts	1
Dumbarton	1	Falkirk	0
Dundee	4	Rangers	2
Hamilton Ac	4	Aberdeen	1
Hibernians	4	Queens Park	1
Morton	7	Raith Rovers	0
Partick Thistle	1	Motherwell	1
Third Lanark	3	Kilmarnock	0

Crouse to Take Miske's Place.

Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, will not be one of the principals in the main ten-round bout at the show of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night. John P. Dunn last night announced that Buck Crouse, the Pittsburgh boxer, had been secured to take Miske's place against Gus Christie in tomorrow night's feature bout.

Music Notes.

The New York Symphony Orchestra leaves at 10 o'clock this morning from Hoboken for its long tour, opening with a concert at Binghamton tonight, and seventy-five more to the Pacific Coast and back. Walter Damrosch conducts the tour, and the soloist this year is Efrem Zimbalist.

The Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Penn., recently heard in New York at the Philharmonic jubilee, has announced its annual festival in the Packer Memorial Church of Lehigh University on June 1 and 2 next. Eight cantatas occupy the first day, and two sessions the following afternoon are devoted to the B minor mass. Among the soloists are Marie Stoddard, Gertrude Stein, Nicholas Douty, and Louis Kreidler.

The National Federation of Musical Clubs will hold its tenth biennial convention at Birmingham, Ala., from April 10 to 20, including five full days of concerts. Six hundred clubs are to be represented, the Russian Symphony Orchestra assisting in performances of Mrs. Beach's "Sea Fairies" and Converse's "Peace Pipe." Special artists engaged are Lucy Gates, Carrie Bridewell, Charles Clark, Arthur Shattuck, and John Powell.

CHURCHGOERS SIGN LOYALTY PLEDGES

Blanks Given Out and Appeals for Signatures Made from Many Pulpits in City.

CARDINAL FARLEY ENROLLS

Women to Open Stations in Vacant Stores to Aid Movement—Blind Men Ask for the Slips.

The city churches allied themselves yesterday with the movement of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense to get signatures to a declaration of loyalty to the President. Services in many of the churches resolved themselves into patriotic demonstrations, in others notice was given from the pulpit that the declarations were obtainable from the pastor. Some churches had the blanks ready for signatures after the services, and the committee learned last night that many names had already been obtained.

The committee received word late yesterday afternoon that Cardinal Farley had signed the declaration. The Cardinal's name had not been among the first signers and it was said the reason for it was that he felt an obligation not to do anything which might foment war feeling.

In announcing that Cardinal Farley had signed the declaration the Executive Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense said:

"A member of the Executive Committee called upon Cardinal Farley a few days ago and asked him to sign the declaration. The Cardinal did not definitely refuse to sign it—he merely said that he was not prepared to do so at that time. The committee considered it only natural, in view of the wide influence exerted by any decision of his, that he should want to think the matter over. Yesterday the committee was informed that the Cardinal desired to sign the declaration and to co-operate in every way possible in bringing it to the attention of the public, and that he would send a letter to that effect to the committee."

The Rev. B. C. Warren, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, asked, at his services yesterday, that members of the congregation come forward in the nearest hall and sign the declarations. Several hundred men and women went forward to do so. Mr. Warren preached on the subject: "Our Ships Must Sail," taking his text from II Chronicles, 9, 21—" for the King's ships went to Tarshish." He interpreted this as meaning that the king's ships went wherever they could extend the principles that the king's ships stood for, and he said that American ships should have the right to sail the seas to carry all over the world the principles for which America stood.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Church announced that desks had been arranged in the vestibule to get signatures. He emphasized the importance of the movement. Practically every one at the morning service signed, the workers in charge of the enrollment desks said.

About 700 signatures were obtained yesterday at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, where the Rev. Christian F. Reisner called upon his auditors to sign. At Grace Episcopal Church, Fifteenth and Tenth Street, tables were in the vestibule, and the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery preached on loyalty, urging every one to sign.

Volunteers from the Home Defense League reported yesterday for duty with the automobile squadron of the committee, which toured the city distributing blanks to churches whose supply was exhausted. Many persons stopped the cars in the streets and asked for blank copies.

Women have organized a separate committee in Manhattan. Miss Alice Carpenter is Chairman. The intention is to open enrollment stations in empty stores all over the borough to get as many signatures as possible, both of men and women. Women volunteers for service are urged to send in their names to the headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street. The committee also wants offers of motors. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will be in charge of the auto squadron of the women's committee.

Among those who have been asked to join are the following women: Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. C. Dana Gibson, Miss Maude Miner, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Philip J. McCook, Mrs. Alex. M. White, Mrs. J. B. Stanchfield, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. Francis G. Landon, Mrs. William N. Dykman, Mrs. Charles W. Farnham, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Eugene Grant, Miss Charlotte Delafield, Mrs. Fred Y. Dalzell, Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Lewis L. Clarke, and Mrs. Francis H. Cabot.

Among the requests for blanks yesterday was one from the Association for the Blind, which asked that copies of the declaration be sent to the Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, so that the blind persons there might sign it.

EDITORS INDORSE TRAINING.

Sentiment of Country's Newspapers Overwhelmingly Favorable.

The sentiment of the country, as reflected in the editorials of papers all over the country, is overwhelmingly in favor of universal military training, according to a statement sent out yesterday by the National Security League. Since the introduction of service bills in Congress 1,193 editorial references have been made by 476 papers. Only forty-nine papers, principally religious and Socialist papers, oppose the idea. Enthusiastic advocates total 270 and 159 are noncommittal.

Practically all of the important daily papers of the country are promoting universal service. The Chicago Tribune leads in the number of editorials with twenty. The New York TIMES is second with eighteen. "The enthusiastic indorsers of universal military training," the statement says, "include all the New York City dailies with the exception of The Evening Post, The Journal of Commerce, the Staats-Zeitung, and The Call."

The New York Evening Post, according to the statement, heads the list of opponents with thirteen editorials against it.

"The only other important dailies in the country that are openly unconvinced," the statement continues, "are The Philadelphia Telegraph, The Boston Globe, The Topeka Capital, San Francisco Bulletin, San Francisco Chronicle, and The Nashville Tennessean."

Concert to Aid Russian Prisoners.

Under the auspices of the American Friends of Russian Prisoners of War, a benefit concert will be given at Carnegie Hall, on the night of March 30. An "all-Russian" program will be presented by Russian artists. Among those who have volunteered their services are Sophie Breslau of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Mme. Baron-Fornarewa, and the members of the choir of the Russian Cathedral in New York, who will appear in their ceremonial robes. Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, will have charge of a booth where young girls, dressed in peasant costume, will sell $10,000 worth of pottery and Muscovite needlework shipped by Russian manufacturers.

CHORUS OF 350 TO SING MASS

Nonsectarian Service at Hippodrome for Dead Soldiers.

Rehearsals for the solemn Berlioz requiem mass for the dead soldiers of all the warring nations, to be sung on the night of Palm Sunday, April 1, at the Hippodrome, by a chorus of 350, accompanied by an orchestra recruited from the leading musicians of the city, were begun yesterday at Scranton, Penn., by John Watkins, choirmaster. The mass will be conducted by Edgar Varese, organizer of the chorus of the Université Populaire of Paris, who has just been invalided out of the French Army.

Among the first offers of patronage of the memorial service were Cardinal Gibbons and the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York, so that in addition to being non-partisan, the service will be non-sectarian. The list of guarantors includes Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Ralph Pulitzer, Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Willard Straight, William B. Thompson, Mrs. William S. Webb, Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Charles M. Schwab, Jacob H. Schiff, David Guggenheim, Murry Guggenheim, Cleveland H. Dodge, Joseph Duveen, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick T. Steinway, Jules S. Bache, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Theodore Dreicer, Michael Dreicer, Joseph P. Knapp, Henry Morgenthau, and Samuel Lewisohn.

Headed by Thomas Edison, the Honorary Committee contains the name of nearly every prominent writer, artist, or musician now in the United States.

RECITAL BY MISS NOVAES.

Brazilian Pianist Plays Brilliantly at Aeolian Hall.

Guiomar Novaes gave her last piano recital of the season yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall before an audience that filled all the 1,400 chairs in the house. It was a remarkable showing of the popularity won by the young South American artist, and an augury of her return after a trip home with her mother this Summer, possibly the first time since she went as a student to Paris that she will have visited her native Brazil.

But three names were on Miss Novaes's program yesterday, Beethoven's sonata, Op. 53, leading off, and establishing in its closing allegretto a mood of sunny melody in consonance with the Spring day. Still more filled with the airy grace and glinting color, as hinting of the player's own exotic personality, were Schumann's "Papillons" and Chopin's "Preludes," in all of which the lightness of touch, the clearness of line, the flashes of characterization, were free and lightning-like as the flight of a bird. It is going to be "the fashion," as Novaes has become, but it was more of a pleasure yesterday to note the very qualities by which that success had been won.

FLOCK TO HEAR McCORMACK

Irish Tenor Provides Classical Program at Carnegie Hall.

John McCormack sang to the largest number of persons that have been packed into Carnegie Hall this year at his matinée yesterday, to be followed by another on April 15, the week after Easter. The Irish tenor again surprised his public with a program of classical rather than popular airs, and his most critical listener could not but pay him the compliment of admiration for his singing in Italian of an opening pair by Handel, and of a later song by Schumann, in English, followed by Schubert's "Ave Maria" and Kreisler's "Old Refrain" for encores.

Irish folksongs gave a glimpse of the old McCormack of the tenor's ballad days, especially the deftly humorous "Foggy Dew" and the dainty "Reynardine," an fairy tale of County Limerick from the Hughes collection, admirably accompanied by Edwin Schneider. Donald McBeath played Kreisler's violin arrangement of Dvorak's "Indian Lament," and McCormack closed with a group by American composers, who will be his countrymen upon the tenor's naturalization in two years more, the songs yesterday including Chadwick's "Dear Love," Hadley's "California Troubadour," Schneider's "One Gave Me a Rose," and Mrs. Beach's "Exaltation."

Recital by Estelle Bass.

Estelle Bass, a pianist of some individuality, but hardly ready as yet for the stage, appeared yesterday at the Princess Theatre. Nervously erratic in her performance of Chopin's C sharp minor "Fantasie Impromptu," she made a real departure from the hackneyed concert repertory in unusual pieces by Schubert, MacDowell, Rachmaninoff, Moszkowski, and Liszt, ending with Leschetizky's arrangement for left hand alone of the finale from "Lucia."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"He Said and She Believed Him," a farcical comedy in three acts, by Frances Nordstrom, has been accepted by John Craig and Lee Shubert for production. After performances out of town late this month it will be presented at the Garrick. The cast will include Mary Young, Grace Valentine, Kate Ryan, Josephine Drake, Grace Reals, Betty Barricant, Fred Eric, Dudley Hawley, Albert Howson, Thomas Tracy, and C. R. McKinney.

Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. John P. Mitchel, and Mrs. John Hays Hammond are among the prominent women who have volunteered to help with the work of organizing and running the Actors' Fund Fair to be held next May at Grand Central Palace.

Hebe has been added to the cast that will appear with Lew Fields in Frank Mandel's play, "Bosom Friends," at the Liberty early next month.

John D. Williams has acquired the rights to W. Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Our Betters," for England and the English provinces. He expects to present the comedy in London early next season.

"Conquering and to Conquer," one of a series of St. Agnes mystery plays by Mrs. Henry L. Hobart, will be acted for the first time in the Synod House of St. John's Cathedral next Thursday night. The players have been chosen from the organizations the author has trained in the last thirteen years.

Nance O'Neil will return to the cast of "The Wanderer" tonight after having been absent several weeks on account of a sprained ankle, and to celebrate her recovery an informal dance will be held on the stage of the Manhattan after the performance.

George Arliss will hold a reception on the stage of the Knickerbocker after his performance in "The Professor's Love Story" tomorrow night for the officers and members of the Actors' Church Alliance, who will see the performance. Mr. Arliss is President of the society.

A musical program, sung by a quartet between the acts of "Turn to the Right," will hereafter be a feature at the Gaiety. The program was arranged by John L. Golden.

Lillian Brennard has decided not to accept the role in J. Hartley Manners's new play, "Out There," in which it was announced she would appear.

An offer of $50 for any lyrics to the song, "The Baby Vampire," sung in "Love o' Mike," that may be accepted has been offered by Harry B. Smith.

The Ritz has purchased the right to give the first showings of the new series of Douglas Fairbanks pictures. The first of the series, called "In Again, Out Again," will be exhibited the week of April 22.

Dwight Elmendorf, lecturer and traveler, and A. H. Woods have formed a new corporation to exploit Elmendorf's illustrated travel talks, familiar to American audiences for many years. Mr. Elmendorf is President and Mr. Woods Vice President and Treasurer of the company, which will have offices in the Eltinge Theatre Building. Mr. Elmendorf will begin a four weeks' engagement in a theatre in this city next month.

An entertainment will be given in the New Amsterdam Opera House on Wednesday night by the White Rats Actors' Union for the benefit of their strike fund. The union is conducting a strike in sixty vaudeville theatres in the United States and Canada.

NEW YORK TO SEE GREAT GREEK PLAYS

Symphony Society Will Give "Electra" Next Season at Carnegie Hall.

MISS ANGLIN TO APPEAR

Her Complete Repertoire Recently Given at Berkeley, Cal., Will Be Repeated Here.

A program of Greek plays on a scale larger than any hitherto attempted in the East is planned for New York's next musical season by the Symphony Society of New York, which announced yesterday that Miss Margaret Anglin had consented to appear at Carnegie Hall in the répertoire of plays recently given at Berkeley, Cal. The idea of a New York production originated with Harry Harkness Flagler, President of the Symphony Society, and he has obtanied the enthusiastic interest of Walter Damrosch, conductor of the society's orchestra.

The first play to be presented will be Sophocles's Electra, for which Mr. Damrosch has already half completed a new score, and it is the plan to give at least one performance of each of the plays in Miss Anglin's répertoire. The choice of Carnegie Hall for the big spectacle was decided upon after consideration had been given to Madison Square Garden, the Polo Grounds and other spaces capable of accommodating 3,000 or more persons, which is expected to be the size of the average audience. For a time it was desired to obtain an open air theatre, but the handicap this would occasion the musicians and the uncertainty of weather conditions caused this idea to be abandoned.

The entire stage at Carnegie Hall will be devoted to the performance, and this will, of course, necessitate the yielding of a large part of the orchestra floor to the musicians. Another innovation will be a system of lighting from the wings and top of the stage. According to Mr. Damrosch, the entire proscenium arch of the hall will be part of the stage picture, and this and other alterations will mean a complete revolution of the interior architecture of the house.

"I think there is an immense audience in this city for music, art, and the classic drama, which is lost to the theatres because they don't get enough of it," said Miss Anglin yesterday at her home, 61 East Ninety-third Street. "I refuse to believe that New York is a city wholly without the artistic element, as many have said. Human emotions are always contemporaneous, and the terrific emotional sweep from player to spectator which the Greek form permits will be just as noticeable here as it was out on the Coast, where 8,000 and 10,000 persons used to sit spellbound long after the curtain had fallen on the end of the play."

The projected productions will be more like a Baireuth than anything ever seen in this country, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Damrosch at his home, 146 East Sixty-first Street.

"I never thought it would be possible to obtain anything like this for New York," he said; "and, now that we have it, care will be taken that nothing that smacks of theatricalism creeps into the productions."

Work on the settings, which will be novel and of simple beauty, has been begun, the first of the models being delivered to Miss Anglin yesterday.

In the Spring of 1918 the entire production will tour the principal cities, the trip extending to the Pacific Coast. There another Greek play, hitherto unproduced in this country, will be brought out.

SHOWS JAPAN AT WAR.

E. M. Newman Gives Pictures of the Fall of the Tsing-tao Forts.

E. M. Newman showed the power of Japanese guns demolishing the forts of Tsing-tao, which the Germans hoped to make another Port Arthur at the start of his travel lecture on "Korea" in Carnegie Hall last night, to be repeated this afternoon. The North China pictures were taken last Summer under some stress of military restrictions on the part of the recent conquerors. Japanese Army men told the American visitor that the town could have held out for months had not a German garrison preferred to surrender rather than let Fort Bismarck made a ruin over their heads, as happened to the Russian forts at Port Arthur, also shown last night.

From the American railroads at Dalny and foreign hotels of Mukden, Manchuria, now a peaceful meeting place of Chinese and Russians under Japanese eyes, the lecture passed other Asian battlefields to Seoul, capital of the strange "hermit kingdom," for the last dozen years a part of the Mikado's Empire. Children of Korea, more picturesque even than those of Japan, were shown in color views, together with Confucian elders in amazing Oriental top-hats, and the first photographs ever taken of the old Korean palaces in the mountain-walled city, as well as of the former ruler, Prince Yi, and the reorganizer of the country, Count Terauchi, since promoted to the highest councils of Japan. Next week "Manila and Hawaii" will end the series.

CARUSO SINGS IN CONCERT.

Metropolitan Packed for Italian Relief Committee Benefit.

Caruso in concert, an event calculated to draw his admirers as no single operatic appearance has done even in a record season, packed the Metropolitan last night to the tune of $5 a ticket and the substantial benefit of the Italian Relief Committee. It was an extraordinary concert, for which several thousand persons stood in line from midday on, all around the four street walls, though hundreds of them never got inside at all. The house could have been sold twice over, or filled at double the rates. Seven stars, three conductors, chorus and orchestra took part. The receipts came to $14,000.

There were airs from "Bohême" for Martinelli, from "Alda" for Muzio, from the "Barber" for De Luca, and for Alda from "Manon Lescaut." Then came Caruso and Amato in a "Gioconda" duet. After overtures to "Norma," "William Tell," and "Sicilian Vespers," the chorus gave the "Hymn to the Sun" from "Iris," Amato the "Pagliacci" prologue, Caruso the "Furtiva Lagrima" from "Elisir d'Amore," topped off with three resounding ensembles of the "Miserere" from "Trovatore," the novel "Rataplan" from old "Forza del Desino," led by Setti, with Perini and chorus, and the "Rigoletto" quartet headed by Caruso and the other stars, a patriotic audience joining the stage forces under Polacco in "Mameli's Hymn."

Picks a Play for Arnold Daly.

"The Very Minute," a new American drama by John Meehan, has been chosen by David Belasco as the vehicle in which Arnold Daly will make his first appearance under the impresario's direction. The play will be presented at the Belasco Theatre on Easter Monday, April 9. In the cast surrounding Mr Daly will be William Morris, John W. Cope, Lester Lonergan, Forrest Robinson, Harry Davenport, Cathleen Nesbit, and Marie Wainwright.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
TONIGHT 224TH JOY TIME
POSITIVELY the Best Musical Show in Town!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUPREME MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
Miss Springtime
All Orch. Seats, incl. Sat. Night, $2.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THE THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS in A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20 | Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20 | LAST 8 TIMES
Henry Miller THE GREAT DIVIDE

It's All True What They Say About The Brilliantly Shocking "OUR BETTERS" Hudson Theatre

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
BEGINNING TONIGHT | 3 WEEKS ONLY
MR. and MRS. COBURN
Will present in English Moliere's "Le Malade Imaginaire," under the title of THE IMAGINARY INVALID

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS
In J. M. Barrie's Comedy. The Professor's Love Story
Turn to the Right!

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
The Brat New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE in THOS. A. Dodd's Comedy. "PALS FIRST"

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:25 M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
LAST 8 TIMES OF THIS PLAY.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TUESDAY, MARCH 27—Seats Thursday.
MISS TAYLOR in "OUT THERE"
Her second new play by Mr. Manners.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
— LAST 2 WEEKS —
FRANCES STARR in The Little Lady in Blue
Comedy

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344.
Evs. 8:20 sharp. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
THE WILLOW TREE
YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20

Bandbox Theatre, 57th, E. of 3d Av.
J. URBAN & R. ORDYNSKI will present NJU beginning Thurs.

81ST ST. THEATRE BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER
NOW The Endearing Star BESSIE LOVE
In a play alive with humanity,
A DAUGHTER OF THE POOR
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

BROADWAY Daily at 2:30 and 8:30. Prices 25c to $1.00.
HERBERT BRENON Presents FLORENCE REED in THE ETERNAL SIN
SELZNICK PICTURES.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Jack Pickford in "The Dummy," Max Linder Comedy, Prizma Color Pictures, Orchestra.
NEXT WEEK Geo. M. Cohan "Broadway Jones." Doors Open 10 A. M.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. Columbus Circle. The Crisis
2:30, 4:30 & 8:30. Mats. 25-50c. Evs. 25c-$1.00. By Winston Churchill.

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. Peggy Hyland & Marc MacDermott in "Babette." Rex Beach Pictures, Soloists & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.
15, 25, 50c

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:20. "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER "Keeping Up Appearance."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Ruth St. Denis & Co., Sam & Kitty Morton, Sam Mann & Co., Bonnett & Richards, Wm. Rock & Frances White.
Daily Mats. 25c-$.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. JOAN SAWYER Kaimar & Brown in "Nursoryland." SALLIE FISHER & CO. Santley & Norton.

Irving Place, Irving Pl. & 15th St. | Mon. & Tues. 8:15.
"Im Klubsessel," Comedy in 3 Acts. Wed. 8:15, G. V. Seyffertitz in "The Little Cafe."

ICE SKATING—ICELAND B'WAY AT 53D ST.

WINTER GARDEN
B'way & 50th. Evs. at 8. Phone Circle 2330. Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2.
Show of Wonders
Introducing the Spectacular Sensation,
SUBMARINE F-7
Invented and Staged by

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..817 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT in Greater New York. Two Cents in New England and Middle States. Three Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents in Greater New York; Seven Cents elsewhere.

Terms, postage paid:	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$10.00	$1.00
DAILY, without Sunday	8.00	.75
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections	3.00	.30
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75		
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25		
Canada, Sunday only	6.00	.50
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	26.00	2.40
Daily, without Sunday	17.40	1.45
Sunday only	9.75	.95

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.

TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3. (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917.

GERMANY'S LESSON.

Imperial Germany's low estimate of human nature and her belief that peoples could be ignored have not resulted uniformly in failure for her; in fact, she has scored some notable successes thereby, but the successes are greatly outweighed by the failures. The net result is so discouraging as to suggest that the time has arrived for a complete revision of ideas at Berlin. These two opinions have been the mainspring of German policy. Their most colossal and reverberating crash has come about in Russia, but they have been split to ruins in other countries, too, and as Germany stands amid the wreckage of her Russian policy she may come to think at last that there has been something fundamental about her mistake. NAPOLEON'S error, by which he fell, was his belief that outside of France peoples could be ignored, and it was necessary only to bribe or bully thrones. When the peoples slowly rose at last he misunderstood the phenomenon because he had never made provision in his calculations for such a possibility, and he never did come to an understanding of it. The Hohenzollern imperium has the same idea, joined to another—also quasi-Napoleonic and erroneous—that outside of Germany everybody has his price.

There is no denying that this double error has sometimes been applied with results which have convinced Germany that it is no error at all. That is simply because there are some people who have a price, and because there are some nations in which, for a time at least, the people do not count. The day when Germany should discover that her theory was an error has been postponed by disastrous successes in its application. As long as it worked so well in Greece, for instance, there was no use telling Germany that the theory was erroneous. In the presence of so gigantic a failure as that in Russia, however, it becomes possible, one may hope, to obtain a German audience for that information

The Napoleonic theory about dealing with a throne and ignoring a people, applied with such limitless trust by Germany in the case of Russia, has simply resulted in overturning a throne and giving Germany what, so far as power to harm her is concerned, is actually a new enemy. If it is true that it was only the Czar who kept CONSTANTINE on his throne, the failure in Russia will be succeeded promptly by one in Greece. The theory worked out well in Turkey and Bulgaria. It failed in Italy, where both branches of the double-headed error were confidently employed. In the United States the first of the Napoleonic postulates was never invoked, there being no throne, but the second has had exasperating, though useless, illustration. The irresponsible innocence with which ZIMMERMANN proposed to influence Japan and Mexico by the second of the Napoleonic postulates—that everybody has his price—demonstrated a blind German faith in the double theory which is as pathetically touching as that of a fortune-teller's clients. Belgium, too, was to be bribed; England was besought to consider her own interests instead of the obligations of a "scrap of paper"; and the failure of the late attempt to bribe Spain into acquiescence in the U-boat war shows that Germany has learned nothing on this score.

The shattering result of her Russian policy, however, is so stupendous that perhaps it at last may give her pause. If Germany has learned the existence of the peoples as a factor to be reckoned with, it is a lesson of such vast value that it may be worth the war to her. The other lesson, that not everybody has his price, she may learn later, once this first and most necessary lesson is grasped. In learning either or both before it is too late she will have a tremendous advantage over NAPOLEON.

Germany's position is hard. She must now crush the Russian people's aspiration for political liberty as a condition precedent to neutralizing Russia's great power as an enemy in the field. But VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG's warning makes it clear that exerting her influence to that end would be very likely to stir her own people to revolt.

GERMANY'S ACTS OF WAR.

By the repeated acts of Germany a state of war exists between that country and the United States. No declaration has preceded it. The acts of Germany are not to be looked upon merely as a provocation to war, they are war itself. It lacks only legal recognition to establish its existence.

Reports of the sinking of three American ships by German submarines will be read by the people of the United States this morning—the Vigilancia, the City of Memphis, and the Illinois. Two of them were westward bound in ballast. They were all trading vessels, of American ownership and registry, manned by Americans. Some of the members of these crews have been saved, many others are missing. These, too, may yet be rescued, but there is grave fear that American lives have been lost. In one case, at least, the submarine that did the work was not seen by the ship's officers or crew.

The destruction of these American ships, after the warnings we have given by word and act, dispels all doubt as to Germany's intentions. It is impossible longer to entertain the belief that she will try to avoid war with the United States. She is firing upon our ships, sinking them, destroying or endangering the lives of our citizens. This is the very essence of war, these acts are utterly incompatible with the wish to avoid it.

What has the Imperial Government, in particular what have the German people, to gain by war with the United States? The men who direct the war policy of the Empire exhibit the recklessness of madmen, the depravity of irreclaimable criminals.

GETTING READY TO MOBILIZE.

If the instructions that have been sent from the militia division of the War Department to the National Guard authorities in all the States mean anything at all, they mean that every unit in the National Guard must be ready for mobilization when the order comes. While State troops lately in the nation's service were being mustered out of the Federal service notice was given from Washington to militia officers that the process of remustering may begin at any time and on short notice. The mustering out saves money which is sadly needed for other purposes related to national defense. Even if the last Congress had passed the Army Appropriation bill, the money would not have been available before July 1, while, if we are to have war, a new and ample defense fund must be provided for.

In all the States, however, the imminence of a call is clearly uppermost in the minds of the Governors and their military aids. No word from Washington was needed by way of warning. The War Department's instructions, therefore, must have a broader meaning. They must be intended to assure the militia commanders that when the hour strikes ample provision will have been made for the transportation of troops, for equipment, and supplies. The people have a right to expect that, in the event of war, none of the errors of the latest mobilization will be repeated.

We are not mobilizing either our land or sea forces. That is understood. But, so far as the navy is concerned, publication of the movements of its ships has been suppressed and war vessels which have been held in reserve have been repaired and are ready for use. Foreign tours of duty of army officers have been suspended. The work of enrolling reserve officers goes on as rapidly as possible. The mustering out of the National Guard has suddenly been stopped while 50,000 of the civilians are still in the Federal service. These are established facts. It is fair to assume that the War Department is getting ready in every other possible way, and, if events should compel the mobilization of all the troops we have, that work could be swiftly executed.

Many of the individual States, as we have said, are alert to the needs of the hour. A conference of the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware in Philadelphia Saturday was held to form preparedness plans to be put in operation before orders are received from the Federal Government. In all these States, as in Connecticut and Massachusetts, complete inventories of military resources and lists of citizens eligible for service are being made. Something can be done by the States to prepare for war, but the appeal for quick action addressed to the President by the five Governors on Saturday was the most significant outcome of their conference.

In New York preparedness for permanent national defense has taken the most practical form. Governor WHITMAN has signed the much-needed amendment to the Slater bill of last year. Hereafter, every youth in this State, between the ages of 16 and 19 years, must subject himself to military training for three hours every week between September and June. Working boys are no longer exempt from a rule to which schoolboys have been subject since last year. It will doubtless take some time to put this law in operation under the guidance of militia officers, but by the time a national universal training act is passed by Congress, and that is not very far away, the boys of this State will be getting themselves into good shape to undergo their prescribed course in scientific soldiering. They will have acquired a good fund of rudimentary knowledge and will be in the right physical condition to take up the severer task. There has been a great deal of sentimental opposition to the passage of this law. There will be opposition to its enforcement. But it will be enforced. The best that any State, or that all the States individually, can do, however, will be of small avail without prompt and intelligent action in Washington.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Selection of members of the new Tariff Commission was not an easy task, for the salary fixed by Congress was not attractive to some whom Mr. WILSON might have chosen, in view of the statutory requirement that those appointed must lay aside all other work. This provision of the law was not unreasonable, for the duties of the Commission will be exacting and of an important character. The President was fortunate in prevailing upon Professor TAUSSIG to accept the office of Chairman. With this eminent political economist and tariff historian will be associated two men, Mr. ROPER and Mr. CULBERTSON, who have shown expert familiarity with tariffs and are authors of tariff handbooks or reports; two who have recently been members of the House, and a lawyer interested in mines. The field of the Commission's work as defined by law is a very broad one. It includes investigation as to the effect of our tariff laws upon industries and labor, tariff relations with foreign countries, commercial treaties, and the cost of production here and abroad.

Its inquiries and reports for some time to come will relate mainly to trade and industrial conditions after the war. Our present tariff must then be revised, but probably the Commission will recommend very few changes, if any, before the coming of peace, although it may be required to consider new duties and increases of old ones as sources of additional revenue. New commercial treaties must be prepared. Safeguards against the dumping of foreign goods here after the end of the fighting will not demand attention. The "stores" of goods said to be held abroad for such use do not exist, and we have an anti-dumping law. When peace comes there will be new foreign tariffs, designed both to yield revenue and to build up stricken industries. The Commission will inquire as to the effect of these upon our interests. There is no evidence that the Entente Allies in any economic alliance will be hostile or unjust to this country, to which they will be heavily indebted, and upon which they must rely for large quantities of raw material to be used in the reviving industries and in rebuilding. But the provisions of trade alliances will call for the negotiation of new trade treaties, and the making of them will be an important part of the Commission's work. We are confident that it will not propose the virtual exclusion, by high taxes, of the goods which France or any other nation now belligerent may desire to exchange here, at fair prices, for such American products as they will need. The records and character of its members warrant the prediction that its work will be well done.

A COALITION.

Since the decline and fall of "Cannonism" and "Czarism" the Speaker of the House has had mighty little power. He is somewhat of a moderator, and more of a figurehead, a statue of parliamentary law. Is the "patronage" of the committees so monumental that grown men and Congressmen wax as hot about it as if it involved their altars, their fires, and their nominations?

Day after day the register of "coalition" in the next House rises or falls, yet coalition in the presence of a common danger and duty seems natural, inevitable. There was a fine instance of coalition in Milwaukee. A great meeting, held to support the Government of the United States, was addressed by Senator HUSTING, Democrat, and Representative LENROOT, Republican. The Chairman of the meeting was AUGUST VOGEL.

That is a combination and a coalition to record and praise. Our friends on both sides of the House of the Sixty-fifth Congress should hail and obey the omen. If "coalition" is too political a word, how will "union" do? A union of patriots, of Americans, in behalf of the American Union.

DUAL SUBWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

The occasional reports of the Public Service Commission regarding structural progress with the dual subway will now be reinforced by reports of traffic results. Thus the report for January shows a gain by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's subsidiary company operating the Centre Street loop of nearly three millions. That is a considerable gain for such an inconsiderable portion of the dual subway, but is less interesting than the diversion of traffic. The Brooklyn Bridge section of interborough travel has seemed to be impregnably intrenched, but at last it shows a decrease of 15 per cent. Traffic through the loop gained 40 per cent. The Chambers Street station alone gained 77 per cent. But even that is small compared with the gain of 350 per cent. on the Culver line to Coney Island. The gain on the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) route over the Manhattan Bridge was 62 per cent., and the loss on the Fifth Avenue line was 30 per cent.

If changes like these appear before the Brooklyn lines gain access to central Manhattan, what may not be expected when the Brooklyn trains run up Broadway to Times Square and pass along into Queens? Incidentally, there is the gain to the Brooklyn surface lines through the stimulation of its population to spread into the outermost solitary regions. Brooklyn's stimulation is an example, not an exception. All the boroughs except Richmond are penetrated by the dual subway, and all are still to see their best days. Their gain will not be Manhattan's loss. On the contrary, Manhattan is the focus of all their gains. Every borough comes to Manhattan to work or play, and must increasingly do so. Broadway is regaining its old prosperity even before the subway is opened, and the Fifth Avenue shopping district is an exchange for Sixth Avenue's with profit. Sixth Avenue also is coming back again, and impatience for the opening of the successive links of the subway grows with each installment, and grows faster with each delay.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Dangerous Form of Inconsistency.

Logic can be just as sound, as logic, when advancing to its conclusions from false premises as it is when its premises are correct. So it has always been easy for those who believe that kings rule by divine right, and especially easy for the royal beneficiaries of that belief, to defend the exercise of their powers and the enjoyment of their privileges in a perfectly logical way. Their assumptions once admitted, their arguments were unanswerable, doubt became impious and resistance blasphemous.

But premises are masters as well as servants, and the moment that an exponent of divine right ventures from the path he has marked out for himself he is in a wilderness of inconsistency. This he does, seemingly, when he yields his throne and crown at the demand of any messenger less well credentialed than Death. Who is he that, in answer to the commands of mere mortals, he should dare to abandon the appointed task? To abdicate is nothing less than a confession, or an assertion, rather, that his selection was a mistake, which, ex hypothesi, is impossible, and by this action he justifies the strong suspicions already in the minds of those who denied the validity of his claims to reverence as a "chosen vessel."

There is, indeed, the possibility that divine right to rule implies a subsidiary right, also divine, to transfer to another the commission from on high, but implication, in such a matter, will not do, for it is a recognized principle of law—of all kinds of law—that delegated powers cannot be delegated. Certainly no ruler by divine right ever even intimated, while things were going well with him, that he had authority to abandon his heavy responsibilities or to put them on other shoulders, merely because the way he carried them was displeasing to people in whom it was gross and intolerable impudence to have any opinion at all on a subject so far above their judgment.

Yet Kings and Emperors and even Czars do abdicate, at times—a fact that almost makes one think that these great personages are themselves not quite as sure of their colossal difference from common folk as they pretend to be. Only a few of them prefer consistency to suffering the alternative pains incidental to resisting an imperative and potent order to get down and out. To yield may be good sense, but it is not magnificent and, worst of all, from the divine right point of view, it terribly weakens the hold of other monarchs on their thrones and revenues.

Afternoon Versus Morning.

There is something in the suggestion made by one of our correspondents that to put all clocks ahead an hour, this Summer, would have, among other advantages, a favorable effect upon the vacant lot and backyard gardening which is to be done by those who heed good advice.

At first thought the relation between the two is not very clear, or at least is not a necessary one. Obviously the time for afternoon or early evening work gained by the gardeners by stopping their ordinary work an hour sooner than has been their wont in Summer would be lost from the early morning, if their ordinary work were to begin that much sooner. This reasoning is fallacious, however, for it ignores the next to universal disinclination of human beings—a disinclination, by the way, which has a sound physiological basis—for doing work before breakfast or for getting up much longer before that meal than is required to dress for it.

In vain have certain preachers—elderly insomniacs, usually—through all the ages tried to persuade their fellows that they missed transcendent joys by not assisting at the daily appearances of the sun; uselessly have they declared those matutinal hours to be the best of the twenty-four. Such claims have not been denied, but the exhortations have not been heeded or the possibilities of before breakfast much utilized except under the sternest of compulsion. Hence the gardens-to-be would be much more likely to profit from an additional hour of afternoon daylight than from the early rising which, theoretically, would benefit them just as much.

Of course, the advancing of the clocks will also compel early, or at least earlier, rising, but that is somehow different, for it is one thing to get up for breakfast—we have all, though reluctantly, accustomed ourselves to that—and getting up to work in a garden is something quite other, in spite of having a superficial resemblance.

The commuters, above all, know how this is. They could stand a slight transposition of the whole working day, and perhaps they would go to bed as much earlier as the new plan forced them to rise, but they are not going to weed vegetables before breakfast, be the cost of living never so high.

Trying to Enrage Canadians.

From Berlin still come dispatches that quote members of former Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF'S party as declaiming bitterly about their experiences while detained in Halifax Harbor. As "atrocities," however, the very worst of the deeds charged would make a queer showing if set beside those, say, in the report of the Bryce Commission on what happened in Belgium, and the attentive reader of these tales cannot help noticing a curious effort on the part of their narrators persistently to contrast the conduct of the British naval officers who were engaged in the work of examination with that of the Canadians who attended to its details.

Latter-day Germans are not wont to praise Britons of any variety, but for once they are doing it, and there is excuse for suspecting that in this instance there is another purpose than that of doing exact justice to all concerned.

Is not the purpose of the emphatic discrimination that of creating ill-feeling between Great Britain and one of her most important colonies? Such would be the natural effect if the Canadians could be persuaded to believe that an English naval officer had told a German that "You can't make gentlemen out of Canadians."

That this was ever said is incredible, and of course the statement, if made, was false, but the mere publication of it as coming from an English source can hardly help having some of the intended influence. "Colonials" are sensitive, and with reason, but there is no inappreciation of Canadians in England now, however it may have been in the past.

ART NOTES.

Dr. James P. Haney, in his annual report just published by the Board of Education, has made a summary of what the art department seeks to do. To summarize the summary, the efforts of the department are directed toward training the pupils to aesthetic appreciation, thus building up an art loving public; sifting out talented pupils and training these to a high degree of technical ability; differentiating the work of the department to meet the needs and capacities of different types of student; securing the co-operation of all teaching agencies, museums, art societies, &c.; bringing art into the life of the school at as many points as possible through pageants, posters, lectures, plays, and other methods; showing pupils the practical profit that lies in an industrial art education; showing employers the economic necessity of training native talent; developing an Industrial Art School, and, until this is established, providing at least one scholarship in industrial art each term in each high school, and securing well decorated school buildings.

Such a program calls for constant activity and critical conscience in maintaining standards, but the publicly educated already are showing the good result of having their attention persistently called to matters of art. Something that might almost be called taste is appearing in the juvenile public, and such a precious plant should be cultivated even at the risk of helping along the weed that so closely resembles it in the eyes of the undiscriminating.

Three Gay Painters.

The exhibition at the Macbeth Galleries until March 26 is one to inspire belief that Spring salad will soon appear with its variety of pleasant seasonings. The three painters represented have nothing to say of gloom and bad weather. Arthur Crisp paints delightful types who are beautiful and human off stage as on. Florence Gotthold's flowers have strength in their stems and healthy color in their petals, and Martha Walter, as usual, is joy incarnate. "Rockwell—At the Beach" is the portrait of a rather pouting mood, but Miss Walter's brush stops for no childish discomfiture in its gayety of movement.

Senator Stone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The position of Senator Stone of Missouri, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is an anomaly which neither the Senate nor the country should longer tolerate. It is known to all in this country, as it is known and very keenly appreciated in Berlin, that he is at heart, and often in speech, wholly at variance with the overwhelming sentiment of the American people in respect of the one most important question of our foreign relations now before the country. When American men, women, and children were hurled indiscriminately to their doom, unwarned, by the murderous torpedoing of the Lusitania, it was this same Senator Stone who dared to place himself alongside the Kaiser's emissary, Bernhard Dernburg, and apologize for that crime, suggesting that Germany had a right to do what she did. Dernburg was a little too public and persistent in his statements on the subject, and the wrath that he aroused made it politic for him to leave the country a few days later. Stone has persisted in his wholly un-American attitude, using his Senatorial prestige and position in a way that could only delight the same War Office which is now detected in plotting to parcel out parts of our territory to prospective allies against us, and we allow him to continue at the head of a Senate committee which at any moment may be charged with vast and vital responsibility in carrying out policies which it would be his personal desire to thwart at every possible point. The Senate owes it to the country, owes it to its own reputation for sincerity in its support of the President in this tremendous crisis, to bring the organization of its Committee on Foreign Relations at once and completely into harmony with the sentiment of the great mass of the American people.

W. H. JOHNSON.
Denison University, Granville, Ohio, March 10, 1917.

Ex-Senator Works.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Works, who has misrepresented the people of California, has retired from office. As a native of that glorious State I wish to congratulate it and the whole Union on his retirement. It was fitting and entirely consistent with his whole record during these troublous war times that he should show his reactionary and un-American spirit up to the last minute. I believe Mr. Works is not a native of California, and the State which contributed the greatest number of soldiers and sailors, in proportion to population, to the Union during the Spanish-American war may derive some consolation from that fact.

JAMES P. BYRNE.
New York, March 12, 1917.

An Urgent Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advocacy by THE NEW YORK TIMES of a thorough study of health insurance with a view to early and wise legislation is another illustration of its enlightened leadership. The problem is one of the most urgent in the field of social progress.

The City of New York reports 10,138 hospital beds in its own institutions, of which 5,321 are under the Department of Charities, 2,505 in the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and 2,312 under the Department of Health.

In addition to this, the 46 voluntarily supported hospitals connected with the United Hospital Fund of New York have 8,000 beds, and during the year ended Sept. 30, 1915, treated 74,914 bed patients without cost to themselves. These patients received 70 per cent. of the whole service of these hospitals at a cost of about $3,000,000 to the charitable public. Under a proper system of health insurance a large part could have been paid for by the patients with advantage to their self-respect.

Nothing can take the place of a wise system of health insurance to provide the means for prompt and high-class medical care for the great majority of wage earners. It is neither sound public policy nor is it practicable to meet this burden solely by taxation and by charity. Health insurance would help to properly distribute the burden and also to reduce it by stimulating preventive measures.

FREDERICK D. GREENE.
General Secretary, United Hospital Fund.
New York, March 15, 1917.

Nets for Merchantmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer wonders why an armed merchantman might not lower a torpedo net and pass safely through the submarine zone even at reduced speed.

LANDLUBBER.
Richmond, Va., March 15, 1917.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

Old and New Relations as Viewed by a French Scholar.

New Haven, March 16, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed article was written (in French) by Captain J. Meriant, Professor at the University of Montpellier. It seems to me the article would prove interesting not only to the general public, but also to that portion of it belonging to the Alliance Française, before whose various "groups" throughout the country Captain Meriant lectured last Spring.

R. L. S.

[Inclosure.]

President Wilson has at last broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. No one can foresee how far will reach the consequences of his decision. Perhaps the United States will be drawn into the war; and the sight of a great people, hitherto so proud of "living their own life," aloof from the malevolent recollections, the long-standing spites and antagonisms of old Europe, suddenly forced to admit their solidarity in the immense conflict being waged between the Central Powers and the Allies, this, indeed, is a fact of extraordinary importance.

When, in 1803, old Louisiana, that is to say, nearly the entire basin of the Mississippi, was sold for 80,000,000 francs—as well say given by France to the United States—there were not a few minds in America who feared that the possession of this vast territory would be detrimental to the unity and the moral integrity of the country. It seemed to them that their ideals of justice and happiness were threatened with forfeiture if the nation undertook to encompass such a vast space. Much better was it, they thought, for Americans to retire within themselves and thereby avoid the too numerous occasions for compromise with the outside world.

Something of that same spirit has always animated America in her relations with Europe. Many Americans have thought that they had something to preserve from European contagion, and that their country should carry out forever the policy of "noli me tangere."

But if the wish to keep the affairs of the Union aloof from European interference inspires American policy since the war of independence, let us not forget that there exists in America another tradition, and just as old: the love of France, without whom America would not exist, a passionate gratitude for the service we rendered her in freeing her. This gratitude has suffered eclipses. It is quite possible that it is on the eve of manifesting itself with glory.

We may easily, and without fear of offending our English friends, recall that without Lafayette, Rochambeau and Admiral de Grasse, without Turgot, Necker and Louis XVI., without the enthusiastic will of the entire French opinion, the insurrection of the New England colonists was doomed to failure. We may recall this, for we were not impelled by hate of England, or the desire to be revenged for our loss of Canada. Franklin was able to write from France to his friends in Congress: "To speak to the French of possible advantages and compensations in return for their sacrifices would be like saying to them, 'Do us this service and we shall be under no obligation to you.'" Even when the treaty was drawn up, we would not consent to receive the least commercial advantage over England. This war was really waged by France for the love of humanity. And the English officers with their defeated chief, Lord Cornwallis, at their head, all paid homage to the chivalrous manner in which we had conducted the war. We wanted to create a free country. If America lives, it is because we gave her part of our soul.

Now, the present war is, above all, a war of ideas and ideals. America knows it; or, at least, it is known to that American élite whose influence, in the light of recent events, will increase over the popular masses.

The question is, are the principles of justice, of human fraternity, of moral autonomy and political liberty to triumph in the world, are men to respect each other, or are they to submit to the brutal domination of a caste?

That is why all who do any thinking in America turn to France and her allies and thank them for saving human honor. By their impudence, their stubborn intrigues, their intolerable arrogance and criminal outrages, the Germans themselves have demonstrated to the American people the risk they would incur if German tyranny came out triumphant.

American idealism alone will determine nothing. But there is no limit to the power of ideas when they suddenly light up the road of threatened interests.

V. M. I. Alumni Resolutions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of the Richmond Chapter, Virginia Military Institute Alumni, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Richmond Chapter of the Virginia Military Institute Alumni Association heartily indorses the proposal of the President of the United States immediately to arm American merchant vessels against attack by German submarines, thus defending the rights of our country on the high seas and upholding its dignity and honor as well as the laws and usages of civilization.

Resolved, further, that we condemn in unmeasured terms the recent outrageous filibustering of eleven members of the United States Senate, preventing, for the time being, such action by the President.

J. T. W. CURTIS, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., March 14, 1917.

SOLDIERS TO PACIFISTS.

Not ours to clamor shame on you,
Nor fling a bitter blame on you,
Nor brand a cruel name on you—
That evil name of treason—
You who have heard the ivory flutes,
Who float white banners, brave recruits
Of Peace, seeking to pluck her fruits
In bud and blossom season.

A sterner bugle calls to us;
More direful duty falls to us;
God grants no garden-walls to us
Till the scarred waste be delivered
From dragon passions that destroy
All sanctitudes of faith and joy;
We, too, are on divine employ;
By sword shall sword be shivered.

Cherish your bud, star-eyed of bloom,
Dawn-flower of hope, belied of gloom,
While, surges of the tide of doom,
The gathering nations thunder
Against a red, colossal throne;
Cherish it, that the seed be sown
At last, even where that monstrous stone
Crushes life's roots asunder.

Follow your flutes the fairy way;
Wing-sandaled, climb the airy way,
The wonderful, unwary way,
Too lovely for derision;
While we, your comrades at the goal,
Step to the drum-beat and unroll
The flag of Freedom, every soul
Obedient to its vision.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

BILL TO PROMOTE KILLING OF DOGS

Introduced at Albany by Senator Wicks as an Aid to Sheep Farming.

MAKES RETS EXPENSIVE

And Promotes Canine Destruction by Generously Rewarding All Who Contribute to the Same.

Strong expressions of opinion upon Senate bill No. 233, the Wicks bill, have been aroused among the few persons in this city who have seen that document, now before the State Legislature at Albany. The bill is entitled "An Act Encouraging the Sheep Industry," but it goes so far as to give any person the right to kill a dog seen at large on farm lands, and establishes a complicated system of fees intended to encourage private citizens, magistrates, town clerks, and constables to kill dogs. The enactment of the bill would write upon the statute books of New York that a dog that chases a chicken must be killed by any bystander, even if the dog is muzzled and accompanied by the owner.

The bill was introduced on Jan. 24 last by Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida. Senator Wicks is a "gentleman farmer," who headed the legislative committee which recently investigated the distribution of food. The dog bill is presented as coming from that committee. Mr. Wicks is a Republican. One of the comments heard upon this bill is that he evidently does not like dogs and legislates according to his prejudices.

Section 192 of the measure says: "It shall be the duty of all peace officers to kill, and any person may kill, any dog or dogs whenever they are seen ranging and running at large on farm lands outside and away from the owner's, keeper's, or harborer's premises." The measure goes on to say that if the dog is muzzled, tagged, and accompanied by its keeper, within reasonable call, it shall not "be so killed," but in the next section tempers this by providing:

"Any person may kill any dog he sees pursuing, worrying, or killing horse, sheep, cattle, or other live stock or domestic fowl, although such dog shall be muzzled and accompanied."

In other words, a muzzled dog that darts around a corner after a hen incurs the penalty of death.

The Wicks bill creates a system of tax tags by which a license of $3 for one male dog and $5 for each dog in addition to the first owned by an individual, and $5 for one female dog and $10 for each dog more than one must be paid, and further provides:

"It shall be the duty of all peace officers to, and any person may, kill any dogs whenever and wherever they are seen without the tag as required by this article."

If the owner of a dog refused to get a license, the constable or peace officer is empowered to kill the dog forthwith, and the bill says the constable "may enter the premises of such owner or any other place where the said dog may be for the purpose of executing such order."

The measure further says that if within three months of the time a person claims that an animal or fowl belonging to him was "pursued, worried or killed" he may complain to a magistrate, who, if he finds the facts as represented, shall order the dog killed by the owner. If the owner fails to kill the dog within forty-eight hours, he must pay a fine of $3 for each twenty-four hours the dog lives. If a dog is found running loose on a farm, the dog must be killed and the owner must pay a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50.

The system of fees for killing dogs is one of the most striking things about the Wicks bill. If a private citizen kills a dog he is to receive $3. A constable or peace officer gets the same amount, and in addition 3 cents for each mile he traverses to kill the animal. The town clerk gets 25 cents for each record of a dog killed, and the magistrate gets $1 for each dog he orders killed, and 10 cents for each witness he examines. If the constable should fail to bag a dog he is set to kill he would have to pay a fine of $10.

The bill creates a "dog fund" in every county, into which would go the receipts from the dog licenses. From this fund would be paid to farmers damages for the loss of all animals or fowls killed by dogs. If the fund isn't enough, the bill says the County Treasurer must pay the farmer out of other county money.

The bill has been read twice and sent to committee. The only amendment offered thus far is one backed by several of the animal rescue leagues of this city, providing that "incorporated societies having homes in the city or country devoted to the care or hospital treatment of friendless animals, and public or private hospitals devoted to the treatment of sick or diseased animals, are exempted from the provisions of this bill as to the animals actually inmates of said homes or hospitals while within the said premises, but not when outside of same."

The bill is before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly.

BETH ISRAEL ELECTION.

Committee Also Named to Study Newest Hospital Equipment.

The New Beth Israel Hospital, which is to be erected at Livingston Place and East Seventeenth Street, will be one of the best-equipped institutions in the country, if plans announced yesterday at the annual meeting of the Hospital Association are carried out. A committee was appointed to make a trip through the country to get in touch with what is being done in hospital progress, and it was said that architecturally the new structure would be a model of its kind.

In the report of the work of the last year it was stated that the hospital had affiliated itself with the Federation of Jewish Charities. Of the 33,237 patients who received treatment, nearly all were cared for free, and new appliances brought the year's expenses up to $123,815.93. Nearly 2,000 patients were rejected because of lack of room.

New departments established include one for the relief and prevention of heart disease, and another for the aftercare of infantile paralysis victims, the latter in conjunction with the Henry Street Settlement, which has assigned two trained workers to look after the patients at the clinic and afterward at home. An enlarged maternity ward and a bacteriological and pathological laboratory are other improvements. A fund to be known as the Rice Convalescent Fund has been established by Mrs. Isaac L. Rice in order that the needy sick may be sent away into the country to complete their recovery.

These officers were elected: Joseph H. Cohen, President; A. E. Rothstein and Harry Flachel, Vice Presidents; Arnold Herrmann, Treasurer; M. J. Scholle, Secretary; Louis J. Frank, Superintendent; M. Asinof, Harry Fischel, I. Saperstein, Louis Silverstein, Joseph H. Cohen, Dr. L. J. Ladinski, L. S. Stroock, Meyer Vesell, Julius Schwartz, Arnold Hermann, D. Harris, Leon Kamaiky, Judge Otto Rosalsky, Emanuel Neuman, George Backer, A. Collier, and William Fischman, Directors.

PRAISED BY LLOYD GEORGE.

Prime Minister Sends Appreciation of Allied Relief Committee.

A communication from Prime Minister Lloyd George expressing his appreciation of American efforts for relief work among the allied nations has just been received by John Moffat, Vice Chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee. This expression came in a letter to Mr. Moffat, as follows:

"I am desired by the Prime Minister to convey to you his sincere congratulations on the splendid success of the allied bazaars held for the relief of war sufferers in allied countries. I am to express his admiration for the excellent work done by your committee for so worthy a cause."

CHINA MOVES TOWARD WAR.

Asks Suspension of Boxer Indemnity and Increased Duties.

PEKING, March 16.—After announcing the severance of diplomatic relations between China and Germany, Foreign Minister Wu Ting-fang called a meeting of the Ministers of the Entente nations, and later a meeting of the Ministers of neutral countries. He presented a memorandum at both meetings, requesting suspension of payments of indemnity for the Boxer uprising, consent to an increase of import duties and modification of China's undertakings which will permit her to station troops at Tien-tsin, along the Tien-tsin-Peking Railway and in the Legation quarter, as a protection against Germans.

The Dutch Legation is protecting German interests and guarding the German Legation. The German Minister and his staff probably will leave Peking for Shanghai within five days.

Denmark is looking after Chinese interests in Germany.

In the light of previous dispatches from Peking, the action taken by the Chinese Foreign Minister indicates that the Government is preparing to enter the war with the Entente. It was said in these dispatches that negotiations to that end were under way, and that China hoped by joining the Entente to obtain suspension of the payments of indemnity and permission to increase import duties.

FOUR D. A. R. CANDIDATES.

Sharp Contest Promised Over the Election of a President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—An "administration candidate" has at last been found for the office of President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who will hold their election at the congress to open in this city on April 16. She is Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of the Senator from Illinois and the daughter of an ex-Confederate officer from Georgia, with a family connection in South Carolina that may add strength to her ticket.

Mrs. George Thacher Gurnsey of Kansas is the "logical candidate," according to the West. New England and at least half the Middle States delegates will arrive in Washington early in the month to take personal charge of her campaign. Mrs. John M. Harlow of Buffalo, another candidate, is already in Washington, but thus far has not announced her ticket or platform. Mrs. George Squire of St. Paul, the fourth candidate, will return to Washington before the opening of the congress.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, whose name has frequently been heard in connection with this office, refused to accept the nomination, and so did Mrs. A. S. Burleson, wife of the Postmaster General, and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

GROWTH IN USE OF LIBRARY.

Increase of More Than 100 Per Cent. in Readers Since 1912.

The extraordinary growth of the use by the public of the New York Public Library has made substantial additions to its resources an absolute necessity, according to the annual report of the library trustees, made public yesterday. The current income for the last three years has been insufficient to meet the increased expenses, the report says.

The establishment in the central building in 1911 of the reference library and central circulation branch has caused a remarkable growth of the public demand upon the library facilities. A table of percentages of 1916 and 1912 show an increase of 111 per cent in readers registered, 76 per cent. in volumes consulted, and 102 per cent. in volumes issued for home use. The expenditures in the central circulation branch increased from $32,322 in 1912 to $52,244 in 1916.

Some important gifts received in 1916 were collections from Thomas A. Janvier, chiefly relating to Mexico and Provence; from Mrs. David McNeely Stauffer, the greater part of the print collection of the late Mr. Stauffer, comprising about 14,000 prints, of which about a third are American engravings; from the Argentine Commission to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, a large and important collection of Argentine publications; from the widow of the late Professor Frank Dempster Sherman of Columbia University, his large collection of genealogical records pertaining to the Sherman family; from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, seven manuscript volumes, the series of notes made by Daniel Parker Coke on the claims of the American Loyalists which he passed upon as a member of the Royal Commission of 1783; and from the American Alpine Club, as a

J. B. DUKE'S ROSES WIN FIRST HONORS

Flower Show Prizes Also Go to Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. J. C. Brady, and Mrs. J. H. Flagler.

AMATEUR GARDEN EXHIBITS

This Is British-American Day and Funds Will Go for English Relief and the Red Cross.

The hint of Spring in the air yesterday brought many persons into the gayly-decked halls of Grand Central Palace for the International Flower Show, and probably one of the largest crowds which has ever attended a Sunday exhibition at the Palace was present, though there was no judging of exhibits.

The jurors announced the results of their findings on Saturday night too late to get into yesterday's papers. They had a difficult task in making their decision because of the unusual competition in the cut-rose classes. J. B. Duke took first prize for a display of twelve American Beauty roses, and B. D. Morgan of Westbury, L. I., was second in this class. Mrs. Payne Whitney got a first and Mrs. J. C. Brady a second prize for a display of Hadley and Hoosier beauty roses. Other awards for cut roses were announced as follows:

For a display of twelve Mrs. Charles Russell roses, first, J. B. Duke; second, W. B. Thompson; twelve pink Killarneys, first, Mrs. J. C. Brady; twelve white Killarneys, first, Mrs. J. H. Flagler; second, Mrs. J. C. Brady; twelve white radiance, first, William E. S. Griswold, Lenox, Mass.; second, James McDonald; twelve sunburst, first, Mrs. Payne Whitney; second, William E. S. Griswold; for twelve Mrs. Aaron Ward roses, a first was won by Mrs. J. C. Brady, and for twelve Ophelia roses, the first went to Mrs. F. A. Constable of Mamaroneck, and the second to Mrs. Payne Whitney.

In the classes for roses in pots and tubs F. E. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn., won four firsts for climbing rambler, red, pink, and white and yellow specimens. W. B. Thompson got a first prize for a display covering 100 square feet arranged for effect. The feature exhibits to be judged today will consist of artistic table decorations, in which a number of the leading hotels will compete.

For amateur flower garden owners and table decorators an interesting exhibit was offered by Max Schling, who asserts that the assistance of a professional decorator is not necessary to decorate the dinner table with flowers. In his exhibit are attractive and simple vases made from ordinary flower pots covered with a coating of moss, as well as a larger and more elaborate centre piece easily constructed with a few stones, a little moss, a saucer, and some flowers. He has jardiniers made only with layers of bark, while samples of poorly arranged vases are given to show by contrast the needed alterations.

General Leonard Wood and Colonel Roosevelt will be the guests of honor on Tuesday afternoon. General Wood has consented to deliver an address on preparedness in the tea room, and it is expected that Colonel Roosevelt will also speak. Yesterday as the guests of the Flower Show management were members of the Society of Independent Artists, which is promoting what is expected to be the largest exhibition of paintings and pieces of sculpture ever held in this country. The exhibition will be held in Grand Central Palace next month, and more than 2,000 paintings will be shown without competition.

It will be British-American Day at the show today, and the British-American War Relief Fund will share the proceeds of the Red Cross Tea Garden, where there is dancing, with the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, and Mrs. George Forsyth will be in charge of the fund, and Mrs. Kinnicutt Draper, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, and Miss Marion Cameron will represent the Red Cross.

$896,000 IN SUITCASE.

Checked as Baggage, It Reaches Chicago from Aiken.

CHICAGO, March 18.—An examination yesterday at the office of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of the contents of a somewhat dilapidated suitcase which had been checked to this city from Aiken, S. C., as ordinary baggage, revealed $600,000 in currency, mainly in $5,000 and $10,000 gold certificates, and certified checks to the amount of $296,000.

The suitcase was the property of Mrs. J. K. Stewart, who died in Aiken on Monday last. She was the widow of the founder and President of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Company, who died in New York ten months ago, leaving a fortune of about $7,000,000. Mr. Stewart's body will be brought from Brooklyn to Chicago and buried beside that of Mrs. Stewart in Graceland Cemetery.

Unless a later will is discovered the Stewart estate goes to the two daughters, Marion, 14 years old, and Jean, 5 years old.

Miss Underwood to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Underwood of 277 West End Avenue have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Hélène H. Underwood, to William Lyman Campbell, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Campbell of Baltimore. Mr. Campbell was graduated from Yale in 1913. Miss Underwood will be married in July in Wauwatosa, Wis., the home town of her parents. Her father is the President of the Erie Railroad.

Miss Bernice Marks Engaged.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks and Mrs. Marks have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bernice Marks, to Robert B. Stearns of Irvington, N. Y., a son of Mrs. Isaac Stern of New York City. Miss Marks was graduated from Vassar College in 1913 and since then has been active in civic and philanthropic work. Mr. Stearns was graduated from Yale in 1910 and is engaged in the banking and brokerage business in this city. The wedding will take place in April. Mrs. Marks will give a reception for Miss Marks on March 24 at her home, 4 East Ninety-fourth Street.

Dinner to Mary Shaw.

A "friendship dinner" was given to Mary Shaw, the actress, at the Hotel McAlpin last night by 200 men and women active in the cause of woman's suffrage and other movements in the interest of women with which the guest was identified. The speakers were Marie Jennie Howe, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Eleanor Gates, Fola La Follette, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Edith Wycherly, and Edith Ellis.

Hardman

Three Generations of Piano-Makers

of ripened experience and expert knowledge are responsible for the

Harrington Piano, $300

made by one of the oldest firms in the country, —who also make the

HARDMAN

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 433 Fifth Avenue, *New York.*

Brooklyn Store, 524 Fulton Street (Founded 1842) *Newark, N. J.,* L. Bamberger & Co.

NO CANDIDATE, SAYS GERARD

Calls Report Tammany Has His Consent to Run "News" to Him.

James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Berlin, said last night that he had not been approached by any faction with a view to his becoming a candidate for Mayor next Fall. When his attention was called to a story to the effect that Tammany interests had practically made certain of this acceptance of the Fourteenth Street nomination, he declared that it was "all news" to him.

"I am standing pat on the statement I made when I arrived at Key West," said Mr. Gerard. He referred to a dispatch which quoted him as saying that he would decline to enter the Mayoralty contest.

ACKERMAN WILL ATTACKED.

Real Estate Broker Seeks Property Widow Later Left to Her Sons.

Through the filing in the Surrogates' Court of a contest of the will of Mrs. Charlotte Y. Ackerman, the estate of the aged widow, who spent the closing years of her life in successful litigation with her neighbors in the vicinity of Riverside Drive and Eighty-second Street, promises to be tied up in a lawsuit in which her mental capacity is attacked. Mrs. Ackerman, who died a few days ago nearly 90 years of age, was the widow of Gilbert Ackerman, a wealthy flour merchant. For many years they lived in the West Eighty-second Street house without servants.

Mrs. Ackerman owned a thirty-foot strip of vacant property at Riverside Drive and Eighty-second Street, which was kept clear of buildings so she could have an unobstructed view of the Hudson River. Later Mrs. Ackerman began mandamus proceedings for the removal of projections beyond the building line at 102, 103, 104, 105, and 107 Riverside Drive. Eleven years later the case was decided in her favor.

In her last will made Feb. 6 she gave one son, Dr. Charles A. Ackerman of 114 West Seventieth Street, the West Eighty-second Street property and the vacant lot adjoining. Other property of equal value went to another son, James Young Brush, an architect, who changed his name. She divided her residuary estate between her sons. Now Louis F. Van Riper, a wealthy real estate broker, living at 150 West Ninety-third Street, who had charge of Mrs. Ackerman's realty for some years, and Edwin A. Jones, a lawyer, have filed a contest of this will. Van Riper was a large beneficiary, and Jones an executor under a will made by Mrs. Ackerman on Nov 25 last. In this will she gave only a moderate portion of her estate to her sons, of whom she said:

"My sons for years past have been disrespectful to me and inconsiderate of me just as they were of their father. My son James has, I am informed, changed his name to James Young Brush without consulting me, a change which I regret being made."

BIRTH SALE WAS BRISK.

Denounced in Church, Control Literature Went Well Outside.

While John S. Sumner, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, told a large assemblage of the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night that he would uphold the law with regard to birth control and vigorously suppress and seize all printed and other matter furthering the campaign, three young women were stopping every visitor to the forum at the gates of the church offering for sale the second number of The Birth Control Review. They were doing a thriving business when the congregation was dismissed after the lecture.

"There is a law making it a violation of the statute to teach so-called birth control, and therefore to circulate literature advocating it," said Mr. Sumner, "is improper under the law. We sympathize with those people who are ashamed to have our race continued. Birth control propaganda is bad and will be suppressed."

At the end of the lecture more than two dozen speakers attacked and defended the attitude taken by the society in phases of its work. John R. Rogers opens attacked Sumner for suppressing Theodore Dreiser's book, "The Genius." He said many prominent English authors had criticised Sumner's action as that of an amateur detective.

George Gordon Battle, Vice Chairman of the Forum, offered a resolution that the forum pledge everything in its power to help the new Russia with its material support, and to express its heartfelt joy at the new freedom gained by its people. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME.

Irish Airs a Feature of His Band's Program.

A belated St. Patrick's concert was given last night at the Hippodrome by Sousa's Band and a group of soloists. Mr. Sousa and his musicians have been playing on tour all season with last year's Hippodrome show, and this was their first appearance in New York since last Spring. Their program included selections from the works of Irish composers. William Harrigan sang some of the songs his father made famous, and there were solos by Arthur Aldridge, tenor, and Leonore Simonson, soprano.

In the afternoon the Hippodrome crew had a show all of their own at the Globe. This was the annual entertainment given by the employes of the big playhouse for the benefit of their sick fund. The Hippodrome is perhaps the only theatre in the world that can furnish all the entertainers and an audience at once. Among the interesting features of the program were the appearance of Annette Kellermann as a toe dancer, a minstrel first part, in which the ushers impersonated the minstrels of the Hip revue and James W. Mathews gave a Scotch interpretation of the role of interlocutor, and a musical burlesque on "East Lynne," entitled "The Curse of an Aching Heart."

CONDEMN PERKINS'S SMELTS

82,500 Pounds Bought by Mayor's Food Committee Spoil.

The city's food supply was unexpectedly diminished last week, it was learned yesterday, through the condemnation by inspectors from the Department of Health of a large portion of the shipment of 185,000 pounds of Columbia River smelts which the Mayor's Food Supply Committee brought to New York. The inspection was made at the request of the committee, which readily consented to the destruction of the fish when told that they had begun to spoil.

The exact quantity condemned could not be learned, because the records were locked up at the offices of the Department of Health, but it was said by one official that the lot was composed of 1,650 cases of fifty pounds each. This would mean that 82,500 pounds out of the 185,000 pounds received were bad, and that, as the smelts cost about 4 cents a pound, Mr. Perkins and his associates lost approximately $3,300.

MRS. A. G. VANDERBILT IN WOMAN'S HOSPITAL

Children of Widow of Lusitania Victim Were in Same Institution, But Have Recovered.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is recovering at the Woman's Hospital, 141 West 109th Street, from a serious operation. She has not been well since her husband was drowned on the Lusitania, and her nurse said last night that the patient was improving, but it was not known when she would be able to leave the hospital.

Her two children, Alfred, 5 years old, and George W., 2 years old, have been ill also at the hospital, but are now at home. The nature of the illness of Mrs. Vanderbilt and her children could not be ascertained.

MAJOR CASSIUS E. GILLETTE.

Officer Who Exposed Oberlin M. Carter Fraud Dies in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Major Cassius E. Gillette, an authority on military and sanitary engineering and on Mexican conditions, died at his home in this city today in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Tonawanda, N. Y., and was graduated from West Point in 1884.

It was Major Gillette who discovered the conspiracy by which Green and Gaynor and Oberlin M. Carter of the army defrauded the Government out of $2,000,000 at Savannah, Ga. He succeeded Captain Carter in the work of building important jetties and came across evidences of dishonesty, which he reported at once to the Government. Major Gillette is survived by his wife and a son, Lieutenant Douglas Gillette, and two daughters, the Misses Helen and Edith.

John S. Hyde.

BATH, Me., March 18.—John S. Hyde, a Maine shipbuilder, died at St. Augustine, Fla., last evening. He was President and owner of the Bath Iron Works, where warships have been built. He was born in this city in 1807, and he was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and abroad. Mr. Hyde served in the Maine Senate from 1903 to 1905, and he was elected Mayor of Bath in 1900.

Mrs. Sarah Van Buren Meer.

Mrs. Sarah Van Buren Meer, daughter of Dr. William Van Buren, a founder of Bellevue Hospital, and a granddaughter of Dr. Valentine Mott, a famous New York surgeon, died yesterday at The Hague. She was born in New York sixty-six years ago, and had lived abroad for twelve years.

MRS. A. S. TAILER DEAD.

Social Leader Expires in the House In Which She Spent Her Life.

Mrs. Agnes Suffern Tailer, widow of E. N. Tailer, died on Saturday night in her home, 11 Washington Square North. Mrs. Tailer was a daughter of Thomas Suffern, who was a prominent merchant in his day, and for half a century she took a prominent part in the social life of the city. She was born in New York, and was in her eighty-seventh year. Mr. Tailer died on Feb. 15, and since his death Mrs. Tailer had been a lonely figure in the great house in which she spent her childhood and her married life. Grief for the loss of her husband was said to have been the immediate cause of her death.

At her bedside when she died were her son, T. Suffern Tailer, and his wife and her daughter, Mrs. Robert R. Livingston. She left two other daughters, Mrs. Henry Lawrence Burnett, who is in California, and Mrs. C. Whitney Carpenter, who is with her husband in China. The house where Mrs. Tailer died was built by her father in 1834, and she had lived in it ever since.

George Griswold.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., March 18.—George Griswold, Vice President and General Manager of the Tuxedo Park Association, died at his home in Tuxedo Park at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was a brother of F. Gray Griswold of 783 Park Avenue, New York, and Roslyn; Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer of 9 West Tenth Street, New York, and Mrs. Harold de Raasloff of 471 Park Avenue, New York. He leaves a son, George Griswold, Jr., who is a student at Columbia University.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE HENRY GARDINER, Superintendent of the shoe firm of Wichert & Gardiner, died on Saturday at his home, 22 Hampton Place, Brooklyn. He was 51 years old.

HARRY W. BROWN of 122 North Eighteenth Street, North Orange, a commission merchant in this city, died in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday. He was 53 years old.

PAUL H. MEYER, 75 years old, died yesterday at his home, 1,777 Lexington Avenue. He was head of the athletic wear manufacturing Company of Paul Meyer & Son.

JOSEPH L. CUNEO, 40 years old, shipowner and banana importer, died on Friday at his home, 271 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City.

JOHN P. WALKER, a lawyer, with offices in the Woolworth Building, died suddenly yesterday at the Hotel Grenoble. He was 73 years old.

LEO J. SOLOMON of 60 East Ninety-third Street, who was associated with his brother, William J. Solomon, in publishing The Hebrew Standard, which was founded by their father, Jacob P. Solomon, died yesterday in the German Hospital. He was 37 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Born.

KLEE.—Mr. and Mrs. George Klee of Warburton Av., and 2d St., Bayside, L. I., announce the birth of a daughter, Gladys Rhoda Klee, on Sunday, March 18, 1917.

BASES.—March 10, 63 Lenox Av., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Basos, a daughter.

GOODMAN.—March 13, 829 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Goodman, a son.

KALISKI.—March 13, Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kaliski, a daughter.

KOPLIK.—March 11, 853 Kelly St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Koplik, a daughter.

LEVENE.—March 17, 1,815 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Levene, a son.

MAYER.—March 11, 669 McDonough St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Mayer, a daughter.

MEYER.—March 15, 103 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Meyer, a son.

Engaged.

CAMPBELL—UNDERWOOD.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Underwood announce the engagement of their daughter Helene H. Underwood to Mr. William Lyman Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Campbell of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Campbell is a graduate of Yale, Class of 1913. The wedding will take place in July at Wauwatosa, Wis.

SIMPSON—SCHMITT.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Schmitt announce the engagement of their daughter Elsie Dorothy to Mr. Robert Layman Simpson of Newark, N. J.

BROWN—SOBEL.—Helen T. Sobel to Raymond F. Brown.

GOLDSTEIN—HYMES.—Ethel Hymes to Herman Goldstein.

GOTTLIEB—HARRIS.—Hattie Harris to Irving Gottlieb.

ISAACS—HARRIS. — Ann Harris to Nat Isaacs.

JOSEPH—REISS.—Miriam Reiss to Percy A. Joseph.

LEVIN—LIVINGSTON. — Genevieve Livingston to Benjamin B. Levin.

LEVIN—MORRIS.—Lillian B. Morris to Dr. Charles E. Levin.

LEVY — DAVIDSON. — Alice Davidson to Arthur Levy.

LEVY—ORNSTEIN.—Daisy Ornstein to Alfred Levy.

LITMAN—BLOOM.—Ethel Bloom to Meyer Litman.

OCKENE—MALAMUD.—Ida Malamud to Dr. Abraham Ockene.

PEWFIELD—HOPPE. — Minnie Hoppe to Harry Pewfield.

ROSENBERG—MANDELBAUM.—Edna Mandelbaum to Henry Rosenberg.

ROSENBERG—ROSENSCHEIN.—Ida Rosenschein to Louis Rosenberg.

ROSENFELD—ROTH.—Rose Roth to Arthur Rosenfeld.

ROSENTHAL—ROSENBERG.—Edith Rosenberg to Edward J. Rosenthal.

SCHOENFELD—MARX.—Rose Marx to Herman Schoenfeld.

SCHWARTZ—PETERS.—Leonora Peters to Aaron Schwartz.

SEIDENBERG—LENETSKA.—Bertha Lenetska to J. Irwin Seidenberg.

SHERMAN—WOLDMAN.—Rose Woldman to Harry Sherman.

STEINER—BERG.—Lottie Berg to Jacob Steiner.

SUSSMAN—SIMMONS.—Rose Simmons to Ralph Sussman.

WOHRLE—CODE.—Mai Code to Emerson J. Wohrle.

YEOMAN—DAVENPORT.—Mildred G. Davenport to David H. Yeoman.

ZELLER—LASHER.—Renee G. Lasher to Joseph David Zeller.

Married.

DOWNING—RENAUD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, March 17, 1917, by Rev. Charles Morris Addison, Miss Marie Elisse Renaud and Mr. Wallace Annan Downing. Los Angeles papers please copy.

FLOUNLACKER—KUPPERSTEIN. — March 11, Pauline Kupferstein to Earle H. Flounlacker.

LEWIN—WALDMAN. — March 11, Pearl Waldman to Harry Lewin.

Brooklyn.

MABEE—ALLEN.—March 15, Gertrude B. Allen to Elliott B. Mabee.

Died.

AHLSTEDT.—Saturday, March 17, 1917, Gustav Henry Ahlstedt. Funeral services at 1,060 Amsterdam Av., Monday morning, March 19, 11 o'clock.

BARRETT.—Joanna, on Sunday, March 18, 1917, at the residence of her niece, K. A. Cronin, 240 East 30th St. Funeral on Tuesday, March 20, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway.

BERNARD.—Benjamin L., passed into rest after a lingering illness. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,240 Clay Av., Bronx, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

BOSKOWITZ.—At Sarasota, Fla., on March 15, 1917, Dr. George W. Boskowitz, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 260 West 86th St., Monday, March 19, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BOSKOWITZ.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York to take action on the death of their President, Dr. George W. Boskowitz, held March 17, 1917, the following resolutions expressing the sentiment of the board were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Dr. George W. Boskowitz has devoted his life from the time of his graduation to the day of his death to the interest of eclectic medicine, having occupied the Chair of Surgery, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, Dean of the Faculty of the college, and President of the Board of Trustees, President of the County, State, and National Eclectic Medical Societies, and, in fact, devoted his entire energies to the interest of reform medicine;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that it is the sentiment of this board that in the death of Dr. George W. Boskowitz reform medicine has irreparably lost its most able, energetic, and staunch supporter.

And, be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread at length on our minutes and an engrossed copy of same be presented to the widow of the deceased. A. R. HINDS, Secretary.

Died.

BOSKOWITZ.—Darcy Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M.—Brethren: With the deepest sorrow we announce the death of our beloved Past Master, R. W. Bro. George W. Boskowitz. Funeral services at his late residence, 260 West 86th St., on Monday, March 19, 3 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. BRICK, Master.
MORTON M. SAMUELS, Secretary.

BUNNELL. — At Orange, N. J., Sunday, March 18, 1917, Jennie V. Ranney, widow of Lyman B. Bunnell, in her 78th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George T. Pettengill, 25 Essex Av., Tuesday morning, March 20, at 11:15 o'clock. Interment at Englewood, N. J.

BURNET.—Thomas H., at New York City, Sunday, March 18, 1917. Funeral private.

CAMPBELL.—At her residence, 428 West 47th St., Charlotte E., beloved wife of Bernard Campbell. Funeral on Tuesday, March 20, 1917, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Sacred Heart, 31st St., near 10th Av.

CARMODY.—On Saturday, March 17, 1917, at Pelham, N. Y., John R. Carmody, Pay Inspector, U. S. Navy, retired, in his 74th year. Funeral services at St. Catherine's Church, Pelham, Monday, March 19, 1917, at 10 A. M. Interment at Arlington, Washington, D. C., Tuesday. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CONDUIT.—The Colonial Dames of America: It is with regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death of their fellow-member, Mrs. John S. Conduit, on March 15.

E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

CONE.—Saturday, March 17, 1917, Frederick D. Cone, aged 27 years. Funeral services at his late home, 40 6th Av., this Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

COONAN.—On March 17, 1917, Mollie, beloved wife of the late Joseph W. Coonan. Funeral from her late residence, 123 West 82d St., Tuesday, March 20, at 10 A. M., thence to Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the happy repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

CORNWELL.—On Sunday, March 18, 1917, Adelia L. Cornwell, in her 77th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, John W. Cornwell, 870 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 20, at 2:30 P. M.

ELMENDORF.—At the residence of her son, on Saturday, March 17, Louise Ten Eyck, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. William Hoffman and Anna Vedder Ten Eyck, in the 66th year of her age. Funeral private. Interment Schenectady, N. Y.

EYRE.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Sunday, March 18, 1917, Catherine Freeley Eyre, native of County Monahan, Ireland. Opportunity to view the remains at 133 East 44th St. from 2 to 4 today. Interment at Utica, N. Y.

FERRY.—Cornelia Booth, entered into rest at Melrose, Mass., on March 17, widow of the late George W. Ferry, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services at Danbury, Conn., on Monday at 4 P. M.

FLYNN.—On March 16, 1917, at Meriden, Conn., Mary A. Lynch, beloved wife of Charles E. Flynn and sister of the Rev. Thomas J. Lynch of New York. Funeral services at St. Rose's Church, Meriden, Tuesday, March 20, at 10 A. M.

GARDINER.—On Saturday, March 17, 1917, George H. Gardiner, beloved husband of Elizabeth A. Gardiner. Funeral from his late residence, 22 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Gregory's Church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

GREENLEAF.—On Saturday, March 17, 1917, in New York City, Emmeline Matilda Greenleaf, in her 87th year. Funeral service in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 11th St., on Monday, March 19, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GRISWOLD.—On Sunday, March 18, 1917, George Griswold, at his residence, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Notice of funeral later.

HALSEY.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Saturday, March 17, 1917, James Ogden, husband of Mary E. Halsey. Services at his late residence, 51 Franklin Av., Ridgewood, N. J., Wednesday at 2:15 P. M.

HARPER.—Suddenly, on March 17, at her residence, 312 West 90th St., Lillie M., widow of James Harper. Funeral services Monday, March 19, at 2 P. M.

HEINEMAN.—Saturday, March 17, Sigmund, beloved son of the late David and Pauline Heineman and devoted brother of Isaac, Henry, Seymour, Stella, Mayme Heineman, Sarah Emanuel, Bertha Nelson, and Carrie Brescher. Funeral services at his late residence, 32 West 96th St., Tuesday, March 20, at 10 A. M.

HERMANS.—At Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, March 18, 1917, Charles W. Hermans. Funeral services at his late residence, 14 South Pine Av., Albany, on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HOUGHTON.—On Saturday, March 17, at her residence, 136 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass., Harriet Barber Willard Houghton, wife of the late Dr. Henry A. Houghton and mother of Mrs. George M. Boynton and Mrs. Frank N. Hoffstot.

HUTCHINSON.—Suddenly, on March 17, 1917, Emilie Jones, wife of the late Joseph Shaw Hutchinson. Funeral service at her late residence, 287 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Monday evening, March 19, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HYDE.—John S., of Bath, Me., at St. Augustine, Fla., March 17. Funeral at Bath later.

KAVANAUGH.—On March 17, 1917, Cyril A. Kavanaugh, younger son of Mary A. and the late Joseph V. Kavanaugh, at his residence, 328 73d St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass Tuesday at 9 A. M. at Our Lady of Angels' Church, 74th St. and 4th Av. Interment Wilmington, Del. Kindly omit flowers.

KENNEY.—On March 18, in his 89th year, Alexander B. Kenney, beloved husband of Isabelle Gibson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIERMAIER.—At his residence, 155 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 17, 1917, George Kiermaier, aged 62 years, beloved husband of Ella Young Kiermaier. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

KRAMER.—Marie. Funeral service at St. Edmund's Church, Morris Av. and East 177th St., Bronx, Tuesday, March 20, 8 P. M.

LEIGH.—At Washington, D. C., on March 18, Ellen V. Leigh. Services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Guy H. Noble, Somerville, N. J., on Tuesday at 1 P. M. Interment at Liberty Corner.

LEONARD.—On Sunday, March 18, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Soiface, 233 West 83d St., Emma Vidal, widow of Elijah P. Leonard, in her eightieth year. Funeral private.

LEVY.—On Sunday, March 18, Rachel, (nee Fisher,) dearly beloved wife of Ferdinand Levy and devoted mother of Hortense Libman, Corinne Hymans, Ernestine, Marcel, and Arthur M. Levy. Funeral from her late residence, 527 West 110th St., Tuesday, March 20, at 10:30 A. M. Members of the Deborah Vereine No. 1 are invited to attend.

Died.

LEVY.—At Jersey City, Saturday, March 17, Gussie Levy, (nee Plutner,) beloved wife of Felix A. Levy, at her residence, 254 Suydam Av. Relatives, friends, and members of the Schwerseitz Association are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 20, at 10 A. M.

McELLAN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 18, Sophia L., widow of John H. McElian. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Harry A. McElian, 15 Park Av., Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., Tuesday, 12 M.

MEER.—Suddenly, at The Hague, Holland, March 18, 1917, Sara Van Buren Meer, widow of G. Victor Meer of Brussels, and daughter of the late Dr. William H. and Louisa D. Van Buren of New York City.

MEYER.—Paul H., 75 years old, on Saturday, March 17, beloved husband of Bertha Bernheim, and dearly loved father of Harry, Abraham, William, Samuel C., Joseph, Gertrude R., and Frances Brown. Funeral services at late residence, 1,777 Lexington Av., Tuesday, March 20, 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Cremieux Benevolent Society, Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. F. S. of I., and National Lodge, No. 209, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services. Western papers please copy.

MILHAUSER.—March 18, 1917, at his residence, Chicago, Ill., Herman J. Milhauser, beloved husband of Minnie Milhauser (nee Hornthal) and father of Leonora Robitshek and Lucille Milhauser. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RILEY.—Joseph, at his residence, 59 East 123d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROEBLING.—At Trenton, N. J., on March 16, 1917, Ferdinand W. Roebling, Sr., aged 75 years. Services at his late residence, 222 West State St., Trenton, N. J., Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ewing at the convenience of the family.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, March 17, at her residence, 14 West 72d St., Hattie A., widow of Henry A. Rogers and daughter of the late William A. and Rachel Merrill. Funeral service from Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., on Monday, March 19, at 10 A. M.

ROSENHEIMER.—Suddenly, on March 18, Adolph, dearly beloved husband of Lilly, (nee Levi.) Funeral from his late residence, 601 West 142d St., on Tuesday, March 20. Interment Philadelphia, Penn. New Haven (Conn.) and Philadelphia (Penn.) papers please copy.

SCHNURER.—Joseph W., on Sunday, March 18, beloved father of Marie Barber, Mrs. Alex Hecht of West Tampa, Fla., and David M., and grandfather of Meyer and Isidor Barber, Rebecca and Louis Goldberg, Lillian and Sarah Hecht of West Tampa, Fla. Funeral services 11 A. M. Monday, March 19, at his late residence 980 Kelly St., Bronx. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHRAM.—Raphael, on Sunday, March 18, 1917. Services Mount Carmel Cemetery, Monday, March 19, 2 P. M.

SHERIDAN.—At St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 18, 1917, Catherine R., daughter of the late Dr. Peter H. and Mary Lynes Sheridan. Funeral services at St. Augustine's Church, 6th Av. and Sterling Place, Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.

SIEDENBURG.—Suddenly, March 16, 1917, Theodor R. Siedenburg, in his 32d year. Funeral service Monday morning, March 19, at half past nine o'clock at 314 West 76th St., New York City. Interment private.

SOLOMON.—Leo J., on Sunday, March 18, Leo J. Solomon, beloved son of the late Jacob P. and Frances Solomon and brother of, William J. and Grace G. Solomon, aged 37. Services Tuesday at 9:30 A. M., at Central Jewish Institute, No. 125 East 85th St. The omission of flowers is kindly requested.

SOLOMON.—True Craftsman's Lodge, No. 651, F. & A. M.: With deep sorrow we announce the death of Brother Leo J. Solomon. Brethren are requested to attend the funeral services at the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St., Tuesday, March 20, at 9:30 A. M.

MORRIS M. BRILL, Master.

SOLOMON.—Olympic Lodge, No. 207, I. O. O. F.: You are fraternally requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Past Grand Conductor Leo J. Solomon, from Central Jewish Institute, on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M.

EDWARD W. DURR, Noble Grand.

SOLOMON.—Crystal Rebekah Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F.: You are fraternally requested to attend the funeral of our late brother Past Matric Deputy Leo J. Solomon, from the Central Jewish Institute, on Tuesday 9:30 A. M.

LEAH GOLDMAN, Noble Grand.

SOLOMON.—The Board of Trustees of Congregation Orach Chaim announces with the deepest regret the demise of Mr. Leo J. Solomon, their esteemed fellow-member and co-worker. He was a sincere Jew, a loyal member of the Congregation, and discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary with zeal, faithfulness, and a rare devotion. His unexpected demise in early manhood has left a void it will be hard to fill. All the members of the Congregation, as well as all who had the privilege of knowing him, will long treasure his memory as that of a good man, a good Jew, a true friend. The Trustees, on their own behalf and on behalf of the Congregation, tender their heartfelt condolence and sympathy to the mourners, to the brother and sister and other relatives. May the Almighty, the Source of Comfort, send them in their bereavement true solace and comfort.

SOLOMON.—I. O. O. F. Relief Board of New York representatives are requested to attend the funeral of our treasurer, Brother Leo J. Solomon, on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., from Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St.

ISIDORE ISAACS, President.

SOLOMON.—The Past District Deputy Grand Masters' Association of Greater New York members are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Leo J. Solomon, on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., from Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St.

ISIDORE ISAACS, President.

SOLOMON.—The members and seatholders of Congregation Orach Chaim are requested to attend the funeral of our late member and Secretary, Leo J. Solomon, on Tuesday, March 20th, at 9:30 A. M., from the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St.

JULIUS J. DUKAS, President.

STONE.—On March 17, Mrs. M. A. Stone, formerly of St. Louis. Funeral services March 19, St. Andrew's M. E. Church, 120 West 76th St., 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

STRAUSS.—Theresa, mother of Morris Strauss, Sarah Trum, Jennie Brisk, on Sunday, March 18. Funeral from late residence, 130 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

STRUSS, — Suddenly, March 17, Marion Sharot, beloved wife of William J. Struss. Funeral service Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 882 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

TAILER.—Entered into rest after a brief illness at her residence, 11 Washington Square North, Agnes Suffern Tailer, beloved wife of the late E. N. Tailer, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral service will be held at her home Tuesday, March 20, at 10 A. M.

THORDSEN.—On March 17, Dena Thordsen, beloved mother of Irene Thordsen. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, West 69th St., near Broadway, Tuesday, March 20, at 2 P. M. Remains can be seen at 304 East 55th St.

TROTT.—On March 13, Warren E. Trott, late of Brooklyn, passed away at Los Angeles, Cal. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Zimmermann, 1,484 East 9th St., near Avenue O, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 19, at 8:30. Interment private.

TURCAS.—Jules, suddenly, from pneumonia, in his 64th year, beloved husband of Ella D. Turcas. Funeral services at his late residence, 27 West 67th St., on Monday, March 19, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

TYSON.—Matilda A., on March 18, at the residence of her sister, Florence A. Wood, 18 West 101st St. Funeral services Tuesday, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

WARD.—At East Orange, N. J., March 17, 1917, Edgar Bethune, beloved husband of Harriett Newell Ward; aged 68 years. Funeral service will be held from his residence, 92 Harrison St., on Monday afternoon, March 19, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, at convenience of family.

ABRAHAMS.—Peter, Tottenville, S. I., March 17. Funeral tomorrow.

BARRETT.—Thomas, 78 Bank St., March 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CH

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Municipal Bonds.
Railroad Bonds
Public Utility Bonds

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

INVESTMENT LITERATURE

Booklet on Conservative Investment Bonds, describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. *Write for Booklet No. 1583.*

Circular on Convertible Bonds, describing practically all the important issues now upon the market. *Write for Circular No. 1584.*

Circular on Listed Stocks, describing more than 100 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange. *Write for Circular No. 1585.*

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

New Issue

Canadian Government Loan

5% Gold Bonds

Principal and interest payable in gold in New York

Due 1st March, 1937

As the bonds are dated 1st March, 1917, the subscription price of 96 flat includes a substantial bonus of interest, making the yield

5.40%

Official prospectus mailed on request

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co.

The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company is a street and interurban railway and electric light and power company serving 50 communities including Akron, Canton, Massillon and part of Cleveland, Ohio.

During the twelve months ended January 31, 1917, net earnings increased 41%, and passenger traffic 27%.

We are offering the First Lien and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of the company at 94 and interest,

Yielding 5.37%

Full particulars on request for Circular AG-106.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

$80,000

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba

Consolidated Mortgage 4s

DUE JULY 1, 1933

Secured by underlying, closed, first mortgage, at the rate of about $17,000 per mile, covering 2,541 miles of road, including main line from St. Paul, Minn., to the Montana-North Dakota boundary. These bonds stamped

Tax Exempt in New York State

until maturity. Legal investment for Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and other States.

Price to yield 4.20%

Remick, Hodges & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

LADD & WOOD
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities
7 Wall St. New York

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In the second half of last week's trading on the Stock Exchange prices made progress despite the crisis which was approaching in the railroad controversy. That was because of the conviction that a way would be found to deal with that controversy which would lead to the postponement, if not to the abandonment, of the threat of the railway brotherhoods to begin a progressive strike which would in due course tie up all the railroads of the country.

The agreement reached on Saturday after the close of the market to postpone the threatened strike for forty-eight hours did not settle the controversy, but that postponement did put the controversy in way of settlement, for it is not conceivable that, having put off action at the suggestion of the President, for reasons of national safety, the railroad brotherhoods would resort to a strike while the matter was still in the hands of the President, or, at least, in the hands of the committee appointed by him to avert the suspension of railroad operation. The news of Germany's fresh acts of war against the United States which came yesterday adds another to many cogent reasons previously existing against a resort to a country-wide railroad strike at this time.

It was not alone because of the financial community's belief that a strike would not occur that the market gained strength and showed substantial gains in the general level of prices. There was other news of high importance. The veil which had been concealing events in Russia was lifted and there was spread before the world news of so spectacular a change in the Government of the most reactionary country in Europe that the world stood amazed. In this country and in other democracies this amazement was mingled with elation over the progress so suddenly made in the political emancipation of the people of a great nation. Even in ordinary times such news would have been of great importance. It means even more at this time because of its bearing upon the world war. We are no longer merely a stander-by in the struggle. We are not at war ourselves, it is true, but we have been preparing to send our ships to sea armed against Germany's murderous sea warfare, and our cause more practically than heretofore is now allied with that of the countries in armed conflict with Germany. Under these conditions a separate peace between Germany and Russia would have been a severe blow to the United States as well as to other nations which have suffered by Germany's aggression.

Inasmuch as the change in the Russian Government was looked upon as having put an end to intrigues for a separate peace between Germany and Russia, this country had, besides its sympathetic interest, a very keen and practical interest in the events which culminated in the news of the abdication of the Czar and the laying of plans for the establishment of a popularly authorized Government. The change in the Russian situation heightened the importance of the other war news of the week, including that which came on Saturday of the fall of Bapaume into British hands, and the progress made in the Mesopotamian campaign and on other fronts where the allied forces are pressing against the Teutonic lines. The results of many victories might be swept away by the secession of Russia from the cause of the Allies, but that danger seems now a thing of the past.

None of the news of last week lessened the chance of this country being drawn into the war, but that is a possibility which the financial markets canvassed a good while ago and over which they have been showing no uneasiness. Even in the face of happenings which have increased the likelihood of our becoming a participant in the conflict, such, for instance, as the sinking without warning of another American merchant vessel the stock market remained calm and lately has been showing strength. It seems ins, of course, to be seen how much the market will be shocked by the news of the sinking of three more of our vessels, but its action last week seems well for its probable action to[day].

The only interpretation which can reasonably be put upon the market's record is that it is free from any great selling pressure, and that not only the outright holders of stocks but also the majority of traders feel that the market is in an intrinsically sound position, and that even news of war would not seriously disturb the American economic situation. Many even go further and look upon the possible advent of war as a thing which would stimulate American industrial activity instead of retarding it, and as something which would increase profits instead of diminishing them. It cannot, however, be argued that we are in need of any fresh sources of commercial stimulation. It is true that our foreign trade suffered considerably last month, but that was mainly due to sea and land transportation conditions which will not last long.

So far as the demands upon industry are concerned, they continue in a volume which still bewilders those who are called upon to fill them. In the steel trade, for instance, so far are consumers from anticipating any early setback that in some directions they are placing orders to be filled as far ahead as the early months of the year after next. Consumers do not order two years ahead except under the stress of an imperative demand and in the full belief that the reaction is far off. Sales continued on a scale whose continuance has been difficult to believe in because it has been so extraordinary, and still there is no sign of let-up.

With the transportation problem adjusted as it will be partly through the measures taken to protect American shipping, partly through the seasonal amelioration of rail transportation conditions, and partly through the eventual adjustment of the demands of railway labor, the way will be again open to a further broadening of American business endeavor, and it is not unreasonable to expect that the records which already have been set up, extraordinary as they are, will be superseded by still larger figures. That, however, would not be necessary to a thoroughly healthy state of American industry. That does not depend upon constantly increased volume, but upon a well-sustained volume on a scale sufficient to profitably employ available labor and available manufacturing facilities.

What will happen in case the United States is drawn into war is, of course, not altogether an open book, but from no purely business viewpoint does that possibly present any cause for serious concern. If war did not stimulate trade it surely would not retard it. There are some reasons for making reservations in respect to the relation which might exist between any war-born trade and the stocks of manufacturing companies, but what would be good for business would undoubtedly be good for the stock market, viewing the market broadly, even though taxes were as they should be in the time of war, largely increased. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that war profits are not needed to maintain the American industrial fabric. It is only because it is on so sound a basis that the possibility of war is not felt as a business factor. The Stock Exchange would not be so calm in the face of such a possibility were it not confident that the market has been so thoroughly liquidated that it is fortified against any but the most temporary unsettlement should the nation be forced to go to war.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Allied Successes Reflected in the Dealings in Stocks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—The revolution in Russia caused some hesitation in stocks at the end of the week, but the overthrow of the reactionary elements should result in increased solidarity among the Allies and a more vigorous prosecution of the war on the part of Russia. The relapse, therefore, was only temporary, and the markets closed with the good tone which had characterized them from the commencement of the week. The capture of Bagdad and the continued progress made by the allied forces on the west front were reflected in the more cheerful sentiment apparent on the Stock Exchange, and investment stocks in particular made an encouraging display.

The upward movement was helped by the ease of the monetary situation and the probability that a lower basis for money and discounts had been definitely established. Funds were superabundant in the early days of the week, and, while the demand stiffened yesterday in consequence of a further large transfer of war-loan subscriptions to the Bank of England, money usually was obtainable at 4½ per cent. for seven days and frequently at 4 per cent. for call loans. Discounts weakened to 4⅛ to 4½ per cent., but rallied to 4¼ to 4⅝ per cent. when the bank rate was announced unchanged.

A supplementary vote of credit for £60,000,000 is required for the current financial year, bringing the total to £2,010,000,000. Since the beginning of the war £379,200,000 extra funds have been required for munitions and ships, advances to allies and the Dominions, and the purchase of wheat from Australia.

Trade returns for February show imports of £70,948,000, against £90,563,000 for the longer month of January, and £67,348,000 for February, 1916. Exports were £46,279,000, contrasting with £55,292,000 for January last, and £44,866,000 for February, 1916. The excess of imports last month was £24,669,000, compared with £35,272,000 for January, and with £248,000 for February, 1916.

PARIS STOCKS FIRMER.

Market Improves on News of the Revolution in Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—The Bourse opened irregular on Monday, and there was heavy selling of the Russian group that continued until Thursday, the sequel to the previous week's extensive arbitrage operations, which were engineered by the professional element. Some large speculators must have been pretty badly caught in the slump. News of the revolution in Russia came on Friday, and the Bourse that afternoon viewed the development as favorable to the Allies, the market becoming firmer at higher prices generally and the Russian group recovering somewhat.

The war loan held steady. Rentes regained 50 centimes, closing at 61 ex the quarterly coupon of 75 centimes. There was a recovery in coppers after some weakness due to reports of railway and shipping troubles on your side of the Atlantic. Quotations hardened in the shipping group.

There is a movement on foot to establish State-aided local trading banks throughout the country, with the object of aiding small industries to obtain necessary discount facilities and other assistance. Such banks would fill a long-felt want. The project received Government approval and support yesterday.

The gold holdings of the Bank of France are reported at 3,221,404,111 francs. Advances on account of the war for the week were 200,000,000 francs, and advances to foreign Governments were increased by 20,000,000 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 17, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	827,724	899,062	129,232
Tuesday	499,182	1,095,115	170,809
Wednesday	373,353	900,190	120,962
Thursday	444,905	975,635	219,880
Friday	807,120	763,004	264,376
Saturday	872,005	814,497	172,585
Total week.	2,884,289	4,888,193	1,077,928
Year to date.	38,635,370	37,784,262	12,715,703

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$3,858,000	$2,478,000	$1,817,500
Tuesday	2,935,500	2,703,500	1,916,500
Wednesday	2,879,500	3,236,500	1,922,000
Thursday	3,846,500	3,871,500	2,138,000
Friday	2,965,500	3,153,500	2,198,500
Saturday	1,701,000	1,624,000	1,225,500
Total week.	$17,716,000	$17,067,000	$11,218,000
Year to date.	245,797,800	242,423,000	138,283,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

STOCKS.	Mar. 17, '17.	Mar. 18, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	2,884,289	4,888,193	2,003,904

BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$9,571,500	$12,955,500	$3,384,000
Government	8,065,500	4,024,000	*4,041,500
State	6,000	2,000	*3,000
City	73,000	84,500	11,000
Total, all..	$17,716,000	$17,067,000	*$649,000

*Increase.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5½	Jan. 18, 1917
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1915
Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

Carefully Selected List of Desirable Investments

on application

Inquiries in regard to investment problems solicited, while the services of our organization are always available for information.

Orders on commission executed in all markets.

MACKAY & CO
14 Wall Street, New York.

Timid Money Loses Opportunities

There is no investment adapted to the needs of the private investor which is safer than

Municipal Bonds

and present prices are unusually attractive.

Customers of this house also realize that their purchases are further protected by our experience in selecting such bonds, which extends for nearly half a century.

List of current offerings yielding 3.95% to 5.25%, sent upon request for Circular B-41.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
Toledo. Chicago

Public Utility Bonds

Public Utility companies serving large and growing communities are not affected by changes in tariff, nor subject to federal legislation under the Sherman Law, because they operate under local franchises.

We specialize in conservative Public Utility Bonds, and have on hand at the present time several different issues in which the equity above the bonded debt is from 40% to 80% and the earnings over double the interest charges.

Write for circular

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$500,000

State of California

4% Gold Bonds

DUE JULY 2, 1989. OPT. 1955.

Principal and semi-annual interest, Jan. 2nd and July 2nd, payable in New York City

Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at par

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN N. Y., MASS. AND CONN.

Price 104 and Interest
To yield 3.80%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
BOSTON CHICAGO

EST. 1886 **W. E. HUTTON & CO.**
New York Cincinnati
Members *New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade*

STOCKS—BONDS—COTTON—GRAIN

Investors

seeking security should consider those stocks which have unbroken dividend records of many years standing. We have compiled a list of such stocks netting better than 5%.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET LETTER UPON REQUEST. Address Dept. E.

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Transact a general investment business.

Deal in Railroad, Industrial and Public Service Bonds suitable for conservative investment.

Negotiate security issues.

Furnish statistical information regarding securities to investors and trustees.

51 Wall Street, New York

Sound Bonds

During the past ten years we have taken part in the marketing of Public Utility Issues aggregating nearly $100,000,000.

There has never been the slightest delay in the payment of either principal or interest on any Public Utility Bond sold on our recommendation.

Booklet T. 19 on request.

P. W. Brooks & Co.
INCORPORATED
Stock Exch. Bldg. Philadelphia — Sales Office, 95 Milk St. 115 Broadway, New York Boston

Established 1870.

Dominick & Dominick

Members New York Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Telephone Rector 2020

115 Broadway, New York

TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 4560

We beg to announce that we have opened an Office

at 511 Fifth Avenue

S. E. Corner 43rd Street

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb

Member New York & Philadelphia Stock Exchanges

100 Broadway 200 Fifth Avenue 511 Fifth Avenue

Prospects of

Reorganized Railroads

of the present day compared with the great investment opportunities in reorganizations of former years.

Circular C-20 on request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch.
20 Broad Street, New York
BRANCHES:
8 East 43d St. 25 West 33d St.

$150,000
CITY OF PORTSMOUTH
VIRGINIA 4s
Due 1947

TAX EXEMPT IN VIRGINIA

Price and Information on Application

Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5452.
Toledo Chicago

We are prepared to purchase for our own account complete issues of Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks of Public Service Corporations of established earning power.

BODELL & CO.
111 Broadway
New York
Providence Boston

Livingston & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Bonds for Investment

Commission orders to buy or sell bonds or shares executed.

Approved securities carried on conservative terms.

51-53 Exchange Pl. Phone 6742 Hanover

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

Southern Oil & Chemical Co.
Stock
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Circular and price on application

Markoe, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway. Tel. 9710 Rector

We offer, subject to prior sale

Eastern Power & Lt.	5s, 1918	@ 99
Miss. Val. Gas & El.	5s, 1922	@ 92
Salmon River Power	5s, 1952	@ 88 7/8
Duluth St. Ry 1st	5s, 1930	@ 98 3/4
Duluth St. Ry. Gen'l	5s, 1930	@ 96
U. S. Rubber	5s, 1947	@ 93 3/8
Bethlehem Steel	5s, 1919	@ 98 3/8

Gray & Davis Com. Stock
Freeport & Texas Stock
Stern Bros. Prefd. Stock

JOSEPH & WIENER
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Telephone 2715-9 Broad — 25 Broad St. N.Y.

Seasoned Public Service Bonds
To yield 4¾% to 6%

Special list on application.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

Cons. Indiana Coal Co. 5s 1935
So. Ry. St. Louis Div. 4s 1951

Bought—Sold—Quoted

A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 Broadway N. Y. City
Tel. Cort. 7305.

Investment Securities
HAMBLETON & CO.
Established 1865
NEW YORK
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
Write for Circular T-23

New Jersey Municipal Bonds

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City
Jersey City, N. J.

We want offerings of
New York & Westchester Lighting Co.
5% Bonds of 1954
Tefft & Co 31 Nassau St
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 17, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,884,289	38,635,370
Same period a year ago.	4,888,193	37,784,262

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	84.00	81.94	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	90.73	86.45	91.83	83.49

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ACME TEA	54	54	54	— 1
34	Adams Express	105	105	105	..
200	Advance Rumely	16½	16¼	16¼	..
400	Ajax Rubber	68½	68	68½	+ ½
8,050	Alaska Gold Mines	8½	7½	8⅜	+ ⅞
3,100	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7	7	..
3,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28¼	26½	27¼	— 1
500	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	86¼	85⅞	85⅞	— 1½
300	Am. Ag. Chem.	92¼	92	92	— ¼
575	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102⅝	102	102½	— 1⅛
100	Am. Bank Note	42	42	42	+ ¼
6,400	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	90¾	92	— 1
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	98	98	98	+ 3
12,400	Am. Can	47⅛	44¼	48	— ½
1,550	Am. Can pf.	108⅛	*106¼	106⅝	— ⅜
4,200	Am. Car & Foundry	68	65¼	67	— ½
5	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	..
100	Am. Cotton Oil	43½	43½	43½	— ½
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100	100	100	— ½
70	Am. Express	120	120	120	..
5,900	Am. Hide & Leather	14⅞	12¾	14¾	..
7,300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	70	66	70	+ 1⅝
3,500	Am. Ice Securities	27⅞	27	27½	+ 1
6,800	Am. Linseed	21⅞	20	20⅝	— ⅞
600	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	— ⅞
7,100	Am. Locomotive	72⅜	70	71¼	— 1⅝
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	105½	105¼	105½	+ 1½
300	Am. Malt c. of d.	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1,500	Am. Malt pf. c. of d.	52⅛	51	52	— ¾
70,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	107¼	103½	106⅝	— ¾
1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	112¾	111⅞	112⅝	+ ⅝
1,000	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf A.	101⅜	101	101⅜	..
200	Am. Smelt. Sec pf.B.t.r.	96⅞	96¾	96⅝	+ ¾
800	Am. Steel Foundries	64½	61⅞	61⅞	— 2⅝
8,600	Am. Sugar Refining	113⅞	111	111⅝	— ¼
400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	120	119⅞	120	+ 2⅝
3,800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127¼	126⅝	127⅜	— ⅛
1,000	Am. T.&T.sub.rcs.1st pd	48	48	48	..
200	Am. Tobacco	220	217½	220	+ 1½
500	Am. Tobacco pf. new	107⅝	106½	107	— ½
7,400	Am. Woolen	51¾	*49⅜	50	— ½
1,500	Am. Woolen pf.	99⅛	*97	97	— ⅞
6,200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	53	49	51⅞	+ ⅞
5,400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	38	36	36	— 1¾
600	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	69	68	68	+ 1
86,025	Anaconda Copper	86½	82¾	84⅜	— 1½
210	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	53	52⅞	52⅞	—12⅛
200	Associated D. G. 2d pf.	43	40	40	— 9¼
100	Associated Oil	71⅝	71⅜	71¾	+ ⅜
8,000	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	102⅞	101⅝	102⅞	+ 1
800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99¼	98⅞	99	— ¼
1,000	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	15	14½	15	..
600	Atlantic Coast Line	115½	114	115	+ 1⅜
87,300	Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	110⅜	103	110¾	+ 1⅝
600	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	61¾	61	61½	..
10,925	BALDWIN LOCO.	53¾	52	53¼	— ⅜
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102	102	102	— 1
5,700	Baltimore & Ohio	77	75½	76¼	+ ⅜
800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72⅞	72	72	— ½
1,700	Barrett Co.	115¾	114¾	116½	+ ½
400	Barrett Co. pf.	116	114	116	+ 2
400	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
6,500	Bethlehem Steel	142	*131	132	+ 2
40,200	Beth. S. Class B.tem.cf.	123¼	112¼	121⅜	+ 4⅝
3,450	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	68½	65¾	66½	— 1⅝
200	Brooklyn Union Gas	121	*118¾	118¾	— 4¾
950	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	10½	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
2,200	Burns Brothers	119	117	117	— 1
4,900	Butte & Superior	48½	45¼	47	— 1
42	Butterick Co.	17½	17½	17½	..
900	CAL. PETROLEUM	24¼	23¾	23⅝	— 1⅛
700	California Petroleum pf	57	54½	57	..
100	Calumet & Arizona	83	83	83	..
6,650	Canadian Pacific	154½	152⅞	153¾	..
200	Carolina, Clinch. & O.	26	25¾	26	+ 1
100	Carolina, C. & O. pf.	50	50	50	..
74,100	Central Leather Co.	94⅜	88¾	92	— 1¼
150	Central Leather Co. pf.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	..
1,900	Cerro de Pasco	39¾	38¾	39	— 1
200	Chandler Motor	101½	100	100	— 8
10,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅞	57½	58½	+ ½
100	Chi. & Alton	16	16	16	— 1
700	Chi. Great Western	11½	11	11½	— ⅝
3,300	Chi. Great Western pf.	34⅜	33	33½	— ½
8,425	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82⅝	80⅝	82⅜	+ ⅝
800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	119⅞	117½	117½	— 1⅞
5,500	Chi. & Northwestern	114¼	113	114	+ ¼
1,600	Chi. & Northwest. rts.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
5,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. c. of d. 1st pd.	38½	36⅜	37	— ½
42,900	Chile Copper	27⅜	24⅝	25½	— 1¼
25,600	Chino Copper	61⅞	57¾	58¾	— 2⅛
100	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	40⅞	40½	40½	+ ⅛
300	Cleve., C. C. & St. L.pf	72	71¼	72	— 2
100	Cluett-Peabody	70	70	70	..
6,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48⅞	46¾	48	— ¼
500	Colorado Fuel & I. pf.	112	111	112	..
540	Colorado Southern	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅞
700	Colorado South. 1st pf.	57¼	55	57¼	+ 2⅛
1,100	Colorado South. 2d pf.	46	42	46	+ 1½
27,800	Columbia Gas & Elec.	46⅝	43	43⅛	— 3⅝
4,500	Consolidated Gas	121½	118	119½	— 1⅝
700	Consol G. & E., Balt.	123⅜	123	123⅜	+ ⅜
200	Continental Can	90¼	88	88	— 3½
200	Continental Insurance	55⅜	55½	55⅜	..
23,140	Corn Products Refining	24⅜	22⅝	24½	+ ⅛
3,500	Corn Prod. Refining pf.	106⅞	104½	106½	+ ½
48,500	Crucible Steel	68	64⅝	66¼	— 1¼
770	Crucible Steel pf.	114	114	114	+ 2
37,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	43⅞	41⅝	43¼	— ⅛
2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	92	89¾	*89⅜	+ ⅛
800	Cuba-Am. Sugar	190	180	*189⅞	+20⅞
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	98	98	98	+ 1¼
820	Delaware & Hudson	140½	139½	139½	+ ⅞
100	Denver & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	+ 2
1,000	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	31¾	29¼	31⅜	+ ⅝
1,313	Detroit Edison Co. rts.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
600	Detroit United Ry.	117	114	117	+ 2¼
5,700	Distillers' Securities	21½	20¼	21¼	+ ½
2,300	Dome Mines	17¾	17¾	17¾	— 1¼
1,450	Driggs-Seabury	59½	50	50	+ 3
19,690	ERIE	27⅛	26	26¾	+ ⅝
2,469	Erie 1st pf.	40	39	39	— ½
600	Erie 2d pf.	32½	32	32	— ½
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	17¾	17¼	17¼	+1¼
400	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	43¾	42⅞	43⅜	— 1⅛
100	Fisher Body pf.	94½	94½	94⅞	— ⅛
200	GASTON, W. & W.	35	34⅜	35	+ 1
300	General Cigar	44½	44	44½	+ 1½
1,500	General Electric	166½	*163½	165	+ ½
35,300	General Motors tem.cfs	125	118¾	121¾	— 1⅝
1,396	General M. pf. tem. cfs.	90½	89¼	90	— ½
1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	56⅝	55¼	56⅜	+ ⅜
300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	110	109	110	+ ⅝
400	Granby Consol.	89	85	86	— 3¾
2,000	Great Northern pf.	113⅞	112⅜	113¼	..
11,300	Great N. ctfs for ore p.	35½	33¾	35⅛	..
1,000	Greene-Cananea Cop.	44½	42½	42¾	— 1¼
5,200	Gulf States Steel	130	120	128½	+ 3
100	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	107	107	107	..
300	HARTMAN CORP.	70¾	70	70	..
125	Homestake Mining	128½	128½	128½	..
1,100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	102¼	100⅞	102	+ 1
47,800	Inspiration Copper	62¼	58⅞	61⅝	— ⅝
3,300	Interborough Con.	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
1,300	Interborough Con. pf.	64¼	64	64¼	— 1⅞
1,700	Int. Agricultural	18¼	16⅜	18¼	+ ⅛
500	Int. Agricultural pf.	45	42	42	— 6½
400	Int. Harvester Corp.	79	77	77¼	+ 1⅛
98,600	Int. Mer. Marine	29⅜	26¼	29⅝	+ 1½
201,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	87¼	73	87	+10⅞
15,000	Int. Nickel	43½	41⅜	42⅞	— ⅝

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
41,600	Int. Paper	45¾	40½	44½	— ½
1,900	Int. Paper pf.	102	98	102	+ 3
1,600	Int. Paper c. of d.	100⅜	96½	100	+ 1
1,500	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	22	21½	22	..
350	Kan. City South. pf.	55½	54½	55½	+ 1¼
3,500	Kelly Springfield Tire.	61⅞	59¾	60	— 1⅝
50	Kelly Springf'd Tire pf.	94	94	94	..
48,100	Kennecott Copper	47	44⅞	46¼	— ⅛
33	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	116	116	116	..
14,800	LACK. STEEL	87	*81	83½	— ⅞
100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	40	40	40	..
1,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	23½	21⅝	21⅝	— 1½
20,800	Lehigh Valley	69⅝	66⅞	68⅝	— ⅛
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
1,100	Long Island	41	40	41	+ ½
300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22

Permanent Monthly Income

of $25

can be had for

$4,750

invested in 50 shares of

Denver Gas & Elec. Light Preferred

One of the largest and most important subsidiaries of Cities Service Company, the well-known public utility organization.

Dividends Earned 9 Times

Monthly Dividends

Ask for Circular T-103

Henry L. Doherty & Co.

BOND DEPT. (Ground Floor).
60 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Hanover 1600

1857

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Letter on

PIPE LINE COMPANIES

United States Government report on crude oil movement for January

Sent on request

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE
Phone Rector 6550

Dodge Mfg. Co.

7% Preferred Stock

Listed on Chicago Stock Exchange

A Preferred Stock of dependable quality with large equity in physical assets, and earning many times dividend requirements.

Circular and price on request

H. D. Robbins & Co.
Incorporated
61 Broadway New York

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Internatl. Petroleum, Ltd.
Magnolia Petroleum
National Fuel Gas
Tide Water Oil

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Direct Private Wires to Columbus & Cleveland.

Cities Service

Com. & Pfd.

UNLISTED DEPARTMENT

WARE & LELAND

Members { New York Stock Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade

Telephones Rector 7160-67 **61 Broadway, N. Y.**

"Market Observations"

Sent on request

BARUCH BROTHERS

Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee } Exchange

60 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

QUAKER OATS CO.

Descriptive circular on request

W. J. Wollman & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
8100 Rector 120 Broadway

F. M. Dyer & Co.

High-Grade Investment Securities

24 Broad Street, New York City

Telephone 3620 Rector

Boston Baltimore

ERVIN & COMPANY

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

Drexel Bldg. PHILADELPHIA — Trinity Bldg., NEW YORK

Telephone Rector 3061.

Members of N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

35 Broad St. New York

Astor Trust
Bankers Trust
Equitable Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 17, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,716,000	$245,797,800
Same period last year	17,067,000	242,423,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.83	86.71	89.48	86.68
Same period a year ago	86.76	86.59	87.35	86.47

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	80½	80	80	5
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	72	72	72	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	70	70	70	2
Albany & Susq. 3½s	86¼	86	86¼	15
Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	103¼	103¼	103½	21
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	102½	101½	101½	68
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95	95	95	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103¼	103½	11
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	34
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	100	100	100	1
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs	101	100⅝	100⅞	511½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	105⅝	105	105	107
Am. Tobacco 6s	119	119	119	5
Am. Tobacco 4s	83½	83¼	83½	1
Am. Writing Pap. 5s	91½	91	91⅛	84
Ann Arbor 4s	64	64	64	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	94	93⅞	93⅞	65
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94¼	94	94⅛	51
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg	93	93	93	2
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	102¼	102	102	15
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	102½	102	102	85
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85¼	84½	84¼	3
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	86	84½	86	9
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
A., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	96¼	96	96	3
A. & C. A. L. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	1
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B	101¼	99¾	99¾	48
Atlantic C. L. 1st 4s	92	91¾	91¾	20
A. C. L. L. & N. 4s	85¼	84½	85⅛	8
B. & O. PR. L. 3½s	93⅝	93½	93½	25
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92¾	91⅞	92¼	54½
B. & O. g. 4s, reg	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	100	99⅝	100	141
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	167
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	88	88	2
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	91¼	90⅜	91¼	21
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102½	102½	102⅞	6
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100¾	99⅞	100¼	27
Bracen Cop. 6s. f.	96½	96½	96½	7
Brooklyn R. T. 5s, '18	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	26
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	100	100	100	1
Brooklyn Union E. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
B'klyn U. E. 5s, sta.	99¼	99⅛	99¼	1
Brooklyn U. Gas 5s	104½	104½	104½	6
Buff., R. & P. cn. 4½s	101⅝	101¾	101¾	25
Bush Term. 5s	90	90	90	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87	87	87	3
CAL. Gas & EL. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	32
Cap., Childs. & O. 5s	100	99¾	99⅞	32
Canada So. con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
C. of G. M. & N. Div. 5s	103	103	103	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101	101	101	4
Central Leather 5s	102½	101¾	102¼	83
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117	116⅞	116	8
C. of N. J. g. 5s, reg.	116¾	116¾	116⅞	3
Cent. of New Eng. 4s	75	75	75	5
Central Pac. gtd. 4s	90	89½	90	28½
C. de Pasco con. 6s	116¼	113	115	33
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	82¾	82¾	82¼	20
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	22
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	92	91	91⅞	81
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105⅞	105½	105¼	6
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94½	93½	93½	25
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98	97⅞	98	121
C., B. & Q., Ill.D. 3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
C. & E.Ill. ref.4s	30¼	30¼	30¼	5
Chi. Gas Lt. 1st 5s	101	101	101	3
Chicago & Gt. W. 4s	71¼	70¾	70¾	16
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	92¼	91	91	5
C., M. & S. P. ref. 4½s	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	20
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	3
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	91	91	91	5
C.,M. & S.P. gen.4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅞	4
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	14½
C., M. & S. P. cv.4½s	99	98	98	41½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102¾	102¾	102⅞	7
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	91¼	91¼	91½	7
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83¼	82⅞	83⅛	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	94	94	1
C. & N.W. deb.5s,'33	103¾	103¾	103⅞	6
Chicago Rys. 5s	96⅞	96⅜	96⅝	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	88¼	88	88	15
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, r., stamped	70¼	69⅞	69½	34
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73½	73	73	46
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101	101	101	5
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	100¼	100	100	39
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	73⅞	72¾	73¾	32
Chile Copper 7s	132	129½	129	115
C.,C.C. & S.L. gen.4s	76	75⅝	75⅝	4
C., C. C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	86	83⅞	83⅞	13
C., C. C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	88⅛	88½	88½	15
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	2
Col. Fuel & I. g. 5s	93	93	93	1
Col. Industrial 5s	80	79	80	6
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	89½	89	89½	50
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92⅝	92½	92½	14
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84	83½	83½	6
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	86¾	86¼	86¼	½
Conn. R.&L. 4½s, sta.	100	100	100	1
Consol. Tobacco 4s	81	81	81	1
Con. Gas conv. 6s	117	114⅞	116⅜	129
Cons. Gas Balt. cv.5s	106¼	106	106	8
Corn Prod. ref. 5s,'34	99¼	99¼	99½	10
Cuba-Am.Sug.col.t.6s	101¼	101	101½	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	18
DELA. & HUDSON, PA. DIV. 7s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	98	98	98	2
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	23
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	85	85	85	½
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	80½	80½	80¼	15
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	66¾	66	66	15
Det. Edison ref. 5s	102	101	102	4
Det. United 4½s	84½	84	84½	7
Dist. Securities 5s	64¾	63	64¾	66
E. T.V. & GA. cn. 5s	106	105⅝	105⅝	9
East. Tenn. reor. l. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Erie con. 7s	106¾	106¾	106¾	74
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	61¼	60	61½	460
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	74¼	73⅝	74	72
Erie consol. 4s	84½	83	84½	14
Erie gen. 4s	67	66	67	82
Erie & Jersey s. f. 6s	108	108	108	11
Erie, Pa. col. 4s	90	90	90	3
Erie, Gen. River 6s	107½	107½	107½	2
FT. W.&DEN.CITY 6s	103¾	103¼	103¼	4
GA. & ALA. 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	105	105	105	5
Gt. Falls Power 5s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	8
Gt. Northn. ref. 4½s	99⅝	99½	99½	17
Gulf & Ship Is. 5s	82½	82½	82½	1
HOCK. VAL. 4½s	91¼	91	91	6
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	67⅝	67½	67⅝	9
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	20	19½	19½	27
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	91¾	91¼	91¼	4
Ill Central 4s, 1953	86¾	86	86	13
Ill. C. & C. S. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100¾	100	100	20
Illinois Steel 4½s	92¾	92	92½	85
Ind. Nat. Gas 5s	90	90	90	1
Indiana Steel 5s	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	18
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	222
Inter. Met. 4½s	70	69	69¼	26
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	94¼	91	94¼	321
Int. Paper 6s	100¾	100¼	100¼	2
Int. Paper conv. 5s	100	100	100	62
Iowa Central 1st 5s	91	89⅞	91	14
Iowa Central ref. 4s	56	56	56	6
KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	96½	96½	96¼	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110½	110½	110½	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	74½	73	74½	3
Kan. City, Mo. 5s	88⅜	88	88½	15
Kan. City Term. 4s	87¾	87½	87½	17
LACK. STEEL 5s,'23	101	100⅜	101	26
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	98¼	97½	97½	54
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100¾	100⅞	100⅞	10
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅜	100⅝	100⅝	6
Lake Shore 3½s	86	86	86	3
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	83½	83½	83½	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95½	94¾	95½	47
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94⅝	94⅝	26
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	101½	100½	101½	10
Lehigh V. Coal 5s	106½	106¼	106¼	2
L. V. of Penn. con. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼	2
Lex. & Eastern 5s	101⅜	101½	101½	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101	101	31
Long Island ref. 4s	87¾	86½	87⅜	9
Lorillard 7s	127	127	127	1
Lorillard 5s	101	100½	101	9
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	95¼	94¼	95¼	9
L. & N., A. K.& C.4s	88¼	88½	88½	4
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	102	102	102	5
MAN. CONSOL. 4s	90¾	90½	90¾	25
Man.Consol.4s,tax ex.	91½	91½	91½	5
Mex.Pet.cv. 6s, Ser.A	106	105⅜	105⅜	13
Mex.Pet.cv. 6s, Ser.C	106	106	106	7
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
Mich. Cent. 3½s	83	83	83	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92¾	92¾	92⅜	2
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	56	56	56	7
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s	101½	101½	101½	4
Mill., Sp. & N. W. 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	94¼	93¾	93¾	22
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	82½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	46	45	45	11
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	63¼	62	62	23
Mo., K. & T. a. f. 4½s, reg.	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103	102¾	103	24
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, col. tr., t.	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
Mo. Pac.ref.5s,'23,w.i.	98¼	98	98¼	24
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	63¾	63½	63⅝	290
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s	80½	80	80	11
Mon. Power 5s	100	99⅝	99⅞	33
Morris & Essex 3½s	86½	86	86	3
NASSAU ELEC. R. R. 4s	71	71	71	1
Nat. Enam. & Sta.5s	100½	100	100⅞	30
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	91⅞	91¼	91½	7
National Tube 5s	102¼	101⅞	102¼	12
New Or., Tex. & Mex. 6s, Series A	98	98	98	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103⅜	103½	103¼	9
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	108½	108¼	108⅜	139½
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S. A.	86⅞	86½	86⅞	2
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	91¾	91½	91½	11
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84½	83	83¾	47
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, registered	82⅝	82	82	5
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	98⅝	97½	97⅝	96
N. Y. C., L.S.col.3½s	78⅝	77¾	78½	11
N. Y. C., M.C.col.3½s	79	78¼	78½	9
N. Y. Conn. R.R.4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
N. Y. C. & St.L.1st 4s	93½	93½	93½	5
N. Y. Dock 4s	75½	75½	75½	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	101	101	101	5
N. Y., L. & W.1st 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
N. Y., L. & W. ter. and imp. 4s	98	98	98	1
N. Y. Municipal Ry.5s	99	99	99	8
N. Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s	103	102	102½	9
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s	68	68	68	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, 1956	68	68	68	4
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 4s	78¾	76	76	5
N. Y. & Put. 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	1
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	39½	38¼	39¼	16
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99	98⅝	98⅝	58
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	68½	68¼	68½	2
Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
Norfolk & W. con. 4s	95½	93¾	95	30
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	129¼	129¼	129¼	10
Norf. & W. div'l 4s	92	92	92	13
N. & W.,P. C. & C.4s	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	2
Northern Pac. 4s	94¼	93½	93¾	44
Northern Pac. 3s	86¾	86¾	86¾	42½
Northern States P. 5s	97¼	96¾	96¾	17
O. R. R. & N. cn. 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	2
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	93	92⅝	92⅝	7
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	106¾	106¼	106¼	1
Ore. Wash. 1st and r. 4s	85	84	84	8
PAC. COAST 1st 5s	95	95	95	1
Pac. Gas & El. 5s	92	91⅝	91⅝	5
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼	40
Penn. 4s, 1948	100	100	100	16
Penn. 4s, 1948, sta.	98½	98¼	98¼	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Penn. gen. 4½s	102	101½	101½	38
Penn. con. 4½s	105¾	105⅝	105⅞	37
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	95½	95¼	95½	2
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	70½	70	70	7
Peoria & E. inc. 4s	25¼	25	25	3
Peo. Gas, Chi. ref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
P. Marq. 1st 5s. w. i.	92¾	92¾	92¾	3
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	2
Poc. Con. C. s. f. 5s	94	94	94	3
Public Service 5s	92	90¾	91⅛	12
READING GEN. 4s	94½	94	94	28
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	94	94	94	10
Repub. I. & S. 5s, '40	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	78
Rio G. & Wes. 1st 4s	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	6
R. G. W. col. tr. 4s	66	66	66	2
ST. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	81	81	81	1
St.L.,I. M. & S. g. 5s	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	17
St. L., I. M. & S., River & Gulf 4s	81⅛	80	80	12
St. L. & Mer. Bdg. 5s	99	99	99	1
St.L.,R. Mt. & P. 5s	85	85	85	5
St.L.& S.F.Ry.gen.5s	104	104	104	8
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r.	75	75	75	3
St. L. & S. F.p.l.s.,A	67½	65¾	66¼	728½
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	85	84⅜	84⅜	74½
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	72¾	71¾	71⅞	204
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	53½	52½	52⅝	26
St. L S W. 1st 4s	77	77	77	2
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	67	66¾	67	3
St. L. & S. W. 1st t.5s	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	1
St.P. & K.C.S.L. 4½s	73⅞	73	73	4
St. P. & Sioux Cy. 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	3
St. P., M. & M. c. 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	1
St. P., M. & M. c. 4s	96	96	96	71
St. P. City C. 5s	102¼	102½	102½	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	12
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	62¼	61½	61½	4
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s	65	65	65	1
So. Bell Tel. 5s	101¼	100½	100½	24
South. Pac. conv. 4s	85⅝	85¼	85¼	183
South. Pac. conv. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	231
South. Pac. col. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	50
South. Pac. ref. 4s	92	91⅜	91⅜	47
S. P., S. F. Term. 4s	87½	87½	87½	16
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	101¼	100½	100⅝	84
S. Ry. M. Div. 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
So. Ry. Gen. 4s	71½	70¾	70¾	60
So. Ry., S. L. Div.4s	79	79	79	10
Syra.L. & P. col. tr.5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
TENN. COP. CV. 6s, int. ctfs. full paid	90¼	90	90	19
Tenn. C. & I. gn. 5s	102	102	102	10
Texas Co. deb. 6s	105¼	104¾	105¼	18
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Third Av. 1st 5s	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	5
Third Av. ref. 4s	77	77	77	5
Third Av. adj. 5s	67	65	65	12
Tol., S. L. & W. 4s	59	59	59	8
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	55	55	55	1
Tor., H. & Buf. 4s	87½	84½	84½	9
Tri-City 5s	100¼	100¼	100½	6
UNION B. & P. 5s	88¼	88½	88½	3
Union B. & P. 5s, sta.	88½	88½	88½	5
Union Pac. 1st 4s	98	97¼	97¾	48
Union P. 1st 4s, reg.	96½	96½	96½	1
U. P. 1st & ref. 4s	93	92½	92¾	45
Union Pacific cv. 4s	93	92	93	6
Union Fuel Gas 6s	100¼	100	100¼	43
U. S. R. & M. of S.F. 4s	41½	40¾	40¾	37
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	55	55	55	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	74
U. S. Steel 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝	288
Utah Power & L. 5s	98	97½	98	10
Utica G. & E. ref. 5s	100	100	100	1
VA. RY. & POW. 5s	90½	90	90¼	2
Va.-Car. C. 5s	99½	99½	99½	26
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. 6s	100½	100½	100½	2
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	98⅝	98	98	35
WABASH 1st 5s	105	104½	104½	10
Wabash 2d 5s	100½	100⅛	100½	24
Wab., Omaha 3½s	73	73	73	8
Wabash eq. s. f. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. T. R. f. paid	33½	33¼	32½	10
Western Electric 5s	102	101⅝	102	9
Westchester Light 5s	105	105	105	2
Western Maryland 4s	72	70¾	71	70
West Shore 4s	90	89⅜	90	16
West Shore 4s, reg.	87¾	87½	87½	10
West. U. T. cl. tr. 5s	100	99⅝	100	4
West. U. T. R. E. 4½s	96	96	96	24
Wheel. & L. E. ext.5s	99⅝	99⅝	99¾	1
Wheel. & L. E. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102½	3
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	31
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	89½	86	86	35

Total sales $9,571,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Panama 3s, reg.	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
U. S. 3s, coupon	101	101	101	1
U. S. 4s, reg.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	2
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96¼	96	96½	228
Anglo-French 5s	92¾	92½	92⅝	1312
Chinese Ry. 4s	72	72	72	4
City of Paris 6s	94½	93¾	94	70
City of Tokio 5s	78¼	77¼	78¼	64
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1921	99¼	98⅝	99	14
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1926	98	97⅝	98	70
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1931	98	97½	98	51
Japanese 4½s	82	82	82	11
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser.	81	81	81	9½
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series German stamp	79¾	78⅝	79⅜	37½
U.K. of G.B. & I. 5s	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	419
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	1789
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99	98⅝	98⅝	1698
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96⅝	95½	95½	1283

Total sales $8,506,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. State 4½s	115	115	115	1
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	103¼	103½	103½	4
N. Y. Canal 4½s	114½	114½	114½	1

Total sales $6,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1956, reg.	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
4s, 1958	100¾	100¼	100½	20
4s, 1958	100⅜	100¼	100¼	2
4s, 1959	100½	100¼	100¼	19
4½s, 1960	101¾	101½	101½	8
4½s, May, 1957	108½	108	108	7
4½s, 1957	108	107¾	108	4
4½s, 1963	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	12

Total sales $73,000

Grand total $17,716,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days.

	Indus.	R'ds.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	45,711	1,000	137,236	440,725	$297,000
Tues.	40,405	100	121,000	345,922	285,000
Wed.	31,561	450	92,500	357,140	271,000
Thurs.	41,050	...	144,700	373,725	247,000
Fri.	50,077	50	140,900	332,925	175,000
Sat.	30,795	100	66,405	176,700	92,000
Total	239,399	1,700	702,756	2,027,137	$1,347,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,800 *Aetna Expl.	4½	3½	3½	— 1
8,900 *Aetna cfs.of d.	4¼	3½	3⅝	— ⅝
225 Am.-Brit.Mfg.	9	9	9	..
20 Am.Drug Syn.	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
631 Am.Int.Corp. ($50 paid)	52	50¼	50½	— 1½
13,600 Am. Su. Tob.	27¼	24½	25	— 2¼
1,400 *Am. Wri. Pa.	5½	5	5	— ½
200 Brit.-Am.Tob. Ord.	18	17¾	17¾	— ¾

"Nothing but sound investments for all conservative investors."

Safety
5-8%
Marketability

Send for List "T. W."

Williams & Coleman
60 WALL ST. NEW YORK

BUY—SELL
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.
TIDEWATER OIL CO.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED
Amer. Graphophone
Preferred & Common
Hercules Powder
Preferred & Common
DuPont Powder
New Common
Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Incorporated
120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9717 Rector

American Graphophone
By-Products Coke
Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
Southern Oil & Chemical
Semet Solvay
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

FOR SALE
500 Shares
Butterworth Judson
Price on Application
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Buy, Sell & Quote
Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. Com. & Pfd.
Carbon Steel Common
Llma Locomotive Works Common
Haskell Barker Car
Penn Seaboard Steel
United Zinc Smelting & Refining
Central Aguirre Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Dunham & Co.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-8 Hanover

Childs Co. Common
Fisk Rubber Common
Marlin Arms
Nor. States Power Com. & Pfd.
United Light & Railways Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Kiely & Horton
80 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Amer. Gas & Elec. Co.
Con. Indiana Coal 5s, 1935
Remington Typewriter Co.
Sinclair Central Am. Oil Co.
Penn. Coal & Coke Co.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Central Foundry Co.
Eastern Steel
Home Insurance
New Jersey Zinc
Yale & Towne
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

AMERICAN BRASS
NATIONAL MOTORS
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
NATIONAL SURETY
ATLANTIC FRUIT
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6810 62 BROADWAY

Am. Graphophone
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

NATIONAL FUEL GAS
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
BEGIN NOW
The Franklin Society by reason of the careful restrictions in the Banking Law, the effective supervision of the Banking Department, and the competent conduct of its business for so many years, is a safe place for your money.
Open a savings share account with $1, or more. Write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row (Est. 1853) New York City

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	88	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	98
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	63	68
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	May & Nov.	93	96
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
Birm. Ry., Lt. & P. gen., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	89½	91
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102	103
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	96½	..
Buf. S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '45	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	104	105
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Charleston Ry. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	102	103
Cit. Lt., H. & P., '25	5	Jan. & July	99	101½
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	102	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Consum. P. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	103
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	103
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	105	107
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	94	95
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	93	93½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102½	102⅝
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	100	103
Do deb., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	97	98
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102¼	103¼
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	99½	..
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	92	95
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	97	101
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	..
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	87½	90
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93
Ft. Worth P. & L., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Frontier Tel. 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	82
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	87	89
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	103	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Gas 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	102	102½
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	59	60
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	76¾	78
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	97
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97½	99
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	90½	98
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	104	106
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	104	104½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	76½	77¾
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	92½
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	6	Jan. & July	100½	102½
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	87½	89
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	104½	105¾
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104½	105½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78	79
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	101	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	78	80
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	101	102
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	105½	106½
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	85	87
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	98	100
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Do improvement, '51	5	May & Nov.	99½	99
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	88
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Nor. Texas ... '50	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	90	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	92½	92¾
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	..	90
Oregon Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '53	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	94
Portland G. & C., '40	5	Jan. & July	95½	98
Portland Gen. El., '35	5	Jan. & July	100½	101½
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	89	91
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	103¼	104
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	100⅜	100⅝
Riverside Traction	5	June & Dec.	93	94½
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	77	83
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	98	101
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '53	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Sag Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	99½
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	99
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	97
Seattle Lighting, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	101
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '51	4	May & Nov.	84	90
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syr. L. & P. coll. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	86	88
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	100	103
Tampa Electric 1st, '42	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	93	..
United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.,) '29	4½	May & Nov.	93	95
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	83½	84½
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	83	83½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	66
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	5	June & Dec.	90	93
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	84	85
Washington Gas, '30	5	May & Nov.	105	106½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	80	81
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	96	99
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	98	100¼

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100½	102
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	103	105
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	97	98½
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	93½	95
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
Wickwire Steel 1st	6	May & Nov.	100	100½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	.....	24½	25¼
Do pf.	..	..	.....	82½	83
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	138	142
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	51	52
Am. Light & Trac.	c5	Q	Feb 1, 17	356½	357¾
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	111½	112½
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	84	86
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91	91½
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	38	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	72
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	.....	12¾	13
Do 1st pf.	..	..	.....	82	83½
Do participating pf.	..	..	.....	31	32
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	J. & D.	87	91
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	109	110
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	81½	82½
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	..	73
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric	..	..	.....	48	50
Cities Service	½	M	Mar 1, 17	236	293¼
Do pf.	½	M	Mar 1, 17	80¼	80¾
Colorado Power	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	30	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	99	103
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	.....	45	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Feb 1, 17	59	59½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	80	82
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	73½	..
Dayton Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	94	96
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	60	65
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	87	90
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	100¼	101½
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	.....	25½	..
Do pf.	..	..	.....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,17	..	113
Essex & Hudson Gas.	8	A	.....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	.....	14	15
Do pf.	..	..	.....	51	52½
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	.....	89	92
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	J. & D.	131	135
International Traction	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	50	52
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	49	51
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	43	46
Do pf.	..	..	.....	66	68
Kan. City Railways	..	..	.....	25	27
Do pf.	..	..	.....	64	66½
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	100
Mich. State Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	93	95
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	79	82
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	73
Newark Con. Gas.	..	..	.....	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,17	182	186
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	.....	14	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	55	60
N'o. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,17	101	102
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	99¼	99¾
Do warrants	..	..	.....	12	14
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	59	..
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	81	85
Ontario Power	..	..	.....	65	68
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	65	65½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	93¼	94
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	90	98
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Jan 15,17	72½	..
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Jan 15,17	41½	42
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	72¾	73⅝
Riverside Traction	..	..	.....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	.....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	92	93½
Do pf.	1¾	A	Jan 15,17	96	98
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A	.....	129	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	.....	13	13½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	39½	39¾
Sup. W., Lt. & Power.	1	Q	.....	50	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	..
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,17	125	126
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	7¼	8
Do pf.	..	..	.....	35	38
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48¾	50
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	77	77½
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	32½	33
Washington Gas	¾	Q	Nov 1, 16	75	76
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	82	82½
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 17	80	82½
Western Power	..	..	.....	17	17½
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15,17	64	65½
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15,16	25	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	93

a—2% payable in common stock.
c—2½% payable in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	490	500
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	475	477
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 17	155	160
Brooklyn	1,500,000	20	Q	Jan 2, 17	600	610
Central	3,000,000	†22	Q	Jan 2, 17	780	785
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 5, 17	303	307
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	103	..
Empire	1,500,000	†4½	Q	Dec 30,16	294	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 28,17	348	352
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	d3.12½	Q	Feb 1,17	475	479
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡4	Q	Jan 2, 17	210	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	245	255
Fulton	500,000	‡7	S	Jan 2, 17	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	b17½	Q	Dec 30,16	462	464
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	145
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 17	640	650
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 17	125	126
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	106
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30,16	393	400
New Yorks	3,000,000	4	Q	Dec 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 30,16	965	980
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 30,16	286	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30,16	360	365
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 17	420	440
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1060	1070
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	c11	Q	Dec 30,16	448	454

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra.
a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%.
c—Incl. 5% extra. d—New stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*2½	Q	Dec 30,16	135	143
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,17	260	275
City of N. Y.	380,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 2, 17	354	356
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	375
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	555	575
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	370
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan 2, 17	155	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	490	505
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	151	158
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30,16	..	105
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	231	234
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	380
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94	99½
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	90	110
Weste'r ($50)	500,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 17	600	650

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on **Wednesday, April 4, 1917**, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 17, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 5, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated, January 2, 1917.

VICTORIA OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Victoria Oil Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, will be held at the offices of the Company, Suite 726, Goff Building, Clarksburg, West Virginia, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting a resolution will be offered to change the par value of the shares of stock by reducing the number of shares from two million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) shares of the par value of One dollar ($1.00) each, to two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shares of the par value of Ten dollars ($10.00) each, and to increase the authorized Capital Stock shall be as heretofore, two million five hundred thousand ($2,500,000) dollars; and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting.

Dated March 1st, 1917.
AMBROSE A. REILLY, Secretary.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with the Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action as may time taken or authorised by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 6, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
H. S. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	560	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	245
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	180	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 17	390	420
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	150	165
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Bryant Park.	200,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	.....	95	105
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	348	355
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 17	245	250
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 17	295	300
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	190	195
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	490	495
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	208	210
Colonial	400,000	a6	Q	Dec 30,16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	325	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 17	183	185
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	341	346
E.R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 17	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	270
First Nat.	10,000,000	†27	Q	Jan 2, 17	1020	1050
Garfield Nat'l.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	180	190
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	e4	S	Feb 1, 17	136	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	375	390
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	..	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	220	..
Greenwich	500,000	a6	Q	Dec 23,16	310	325
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	705	710
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	233	245
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	515	530
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	218	222
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c17½	Q	Jan 2, 17	975	1000
Lincoln Nat.

DEMOCRATS ASSAIL STATE EXPENSE BILL

Party Leaders Analyze Appropriations and Denounce the "Amazing Increase."

CITE PAYROLL'S GROWTH

Declare Burdens of Taxation Have Become a "Matter of Grave Concern."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Appropriation bill and the fiscal policy of the Whitman administration are to be subjected to vigorous attack by the Democratic minority in both branches of the Legislature. Proposed contributions to the general fund from which the running expenses of the State Government are being defrayed, total $48,022,000, the various sinking funds will require $12,842,000 and there are enough of other items to bring the total of the bill up to $72,964,000.

This is far in excess of the aggregate recommended in the tentative budget submitted by Governor Whitman at the opening of the session. His total was $65,487,000. But since Governor Whitman's estimate was presented to the Legislature, the State has been confronted with the necessity for expenditures in several directions not anticipated when the Governor's tentative budget was being framed.

Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan, Democratic leaders in the Legislature, in a joint statement yesterday, pointed out that the appropriations this year, provided the bill is approved in its present form, will exceed by $25,000,000 the grand total of the 1914 budget when a Democratic administration was last in control at the Capitol.

"Of this amount $5,000,000 represents the automatic increase for the debt service, but the remaining $20,000,000 is an increase in the general cost of the State administration," said the two leaders in their statement. "The increase over the last Democratic budget in the cost of administration alone under Governor Whitman will almost equal the entire cost of the State Government under Governor Odell only fifteen years ago, whose last budget called for only $21,996,905. Of the net increase, $1,000,000, possibly $2,000,000, may be attributed fairly to extraordinary emergencies that have arisen.

"The item of personal service alone—that is to say, the State's payroll—costs the taxpayers of the State today just about what the whole machinery of the State Government cost them to operate under Governor Odell only fifteen years ago, whose last budget called for only $21,996,905. Of the net increase, $1,000,000, possibly $2,000,000, may be attributed fairly to extraordinary emergencies that have arisen.

"The item of personal service alone—that is to say, the State's payroll—costs the taxpayers of the State today just about what the whole machinery of the State Government cost them to operate under Governor Odell. Very little of the $20,000,000 or more which the State now pays every year for personal service can be traced to any possible war emergency and none of it to the high cost of food.

"When Governor Whitman in 1915, his first year, increased the State appropriations $16,000,000 over the Democratic total of 1914 he tried to make people believe that that increase was due to his predecessor's failure to provide sufficiently for the support of government. Those who were credulous enough to accept that explanation will note that, with no conceivable possibility of Democratic deficiencies to provide for this year, the total appropriations will be $25,000,000 more than they were under the Democratic administration in 1914.

"This amazing increase in the cost of the State Government is due not to Democratic failure to provide, but to Republican inability to be provident.

"We make these comments not in a spirit of mere criticism, but because we sincerely desire to aid if possible in reducing the burdens of taxation, which have far outgrown any considerations of partisan cavil and have become a matter of grave concern to all right thinking public men."

TAX BOARD UNDER ATTACK.

Legislative Investigation to be Proposed by Tammany Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—A Legislative investigation of the Tax Board of New York City is proposed in a concurrent resolution which will be introduced at the session tomorrow evening by Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan, Tammany's leaders in the Legislature.

At the Capitol the action proposed by Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Callahan is looked upon as part of the campaign to discredit the Mitchel Administration, which Tammany Hall, with the aid of some Republican allies, has been carrying on at Albany on the eve of the municipal contest in which Mayor Mitchel is expected to become a candidate for re-election.

An increase of $46,726,639 in the total valuation of real estate in New York City for taxation purposes is given by the Democratic leaders as their reason for proposing that the Tax Board be investigated.

According to Senator Wagner common report has it that the increases were made arbitrarily at the instigation of the Mitchel administration. The valuations made by the appraisers of the Tax Board, according to both Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Callahan were increased without any justification for such action. Both leaders assert that they have information to show that the Tax Board frequently has refused to grant applications made in good faith and on proper grounds for the reduction of inflated assessments. The Tax Board, according to the two leaders, has carried that policy far enough to invite certiorari proceedings and has declared that such proceedings did not disturb them as long as they did not affect this year's tax rate.

The two Democratic leaders believe that such actions will have the effect of saddling New York City with a lot of expensive litigation, and that in the end they will tend to increase the cost of government. One immediate effect of inflated valuations would be to raise the Constitutional debt limit of New York City, and enable the city to borrow more money than the real value of the taxable property in the city would justify.

Under the concurrent resolution to be introduced by the two leaders, the investigation would be conducted jointly by the Senate Committee on Affairs of New York City and the Assembly Cities Committee, these bodies being required to report their findings to the present session of the Legislature.

'INCOME TAX' FOR WAR AID.

Those at Mass Meeting Pledge Percentage of Revenue for Jews.

Under the auspices of the People's Relief Committee, a meeting of Jews was held yesterday at the Manhattan Opera House to discuss a new method in war relief. The plan adopted in a resolution submitted to a large audience by Chairman Alexander Kahn consists of a self-imposed income tax, to be sent by the contributor to the committee for distribution among Jews in the war-stricken countries.

"The Jews are ready and willing to aid their brothers and sisters on the other side of the water," said Mr. Kahn at the meeting, which was conducted for the most part in Yiddish, "and what seems most important now is a method of relief whereby the sufferers may be insured of regular help. The sporadic contributions of the past have been invaluable, but after a mature consideration by the committee, the new plan, of voluntary taxation under which each man will send a contribution according to his means each month, was thought the most dignified way to do relief work."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise in a brief address dwelt on the necessity of the new method, as did Abraham Cahn, editor of the Jewish Vorwaerts; Dr. S. Levine, and Sholom Asch.

YUKON GOLD CO. REPORT.

Net Income for the Year $2,092,360, with Surplus of $650,343.

The Yukon Gold Company earned a net income of $2,092,360 last year, a total practically unchanged from the results of 1915. Deductions for depreciation and amortization aggregated $668,967, dividend payments were $1,050,000 and $47,510 was added to the surplus account. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 showed cash amounting to $1,650,584, supplies and materials worth $575,312, and bullion in transit valued at $396,183. The company's equipment was down in the assets at $8,312,942, and the surplus was $650,343.

The company operates gold dredges and placer claims in Alaska and California, and from these obtains the bulk of its income. President William Loeb, Jr., informs stockholders in a statement, to be issued today, that entrance into lode mining was made during the year through the purchase of an interest in the Elkoro Mines Company of Nevada. Mr. Loeb states that the management expects from time to time to add new properties, both placer and lode, to the end that the profitable life of the company may be prolonged. New properties and equipment last year cost $1,893,105.

Seven dredges at Dawson, Alaska, mined in the year an area of 128 acres, containing 5,433,032 cubic yards of material, from which $2,270,000 worth of gold was obtained. The three California dredges handled 4,032,476 cubic yards of gravel and produced $414,214 of gold.

Explosion Entombs Four Miners.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—Four men were entombed by an explosion in the mine of the Hecla Coal and Coke Company near Brownsville, Penn., fifty miles south of here, late today. The Government mine rescue car has been sent to the scene from Pittsburgh.

Auction Sales

AUCTION NOTICE
This Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock
ANCIENT CHINESE
Porcelains, Bronzes, Cloisonnes, Hand Paintings, Etc., Will Be Sold at Public Auction at the Salesrooms of
C. BERTHEL & CO.,
298 Fifth Ave., at 31st St., New York.
MR. T. W. WEISE, Auctioneer,
March 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26,
Catalog Free.

FURS
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell a very large stock of RAW AND DRESSED SKINS
On this day, Monday, March 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City. The sale will include a large quantity of RAW and DRESSED SKINS, both natural and dyed, such as blue and white fox, mink, skunk, Hudson seal, wolf, musikrat, ermine, sable, kolinsky, opossum, Persian, badger, beaver, Jap and cross fox, cooney, mole, civet cat, Australian opossum, raccoon, fisher, fitch fox, squirrel, etc.
Also a large assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS including seal and pony Coats, Scarfs, Muffs and Sets, up-to-date Ladies' Fur Hats, Collars, etc. This sale will merit the attention of the entire fur trade. For further particulars apply to Charles Shongood, 539-541 Broadway. Telephone Spring 4567.

Auctioneers
David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.
SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. 13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, March 10, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., March 26, 1917, for installing steam heating systems in the Johnson School, at Lamont and Hiatt Streets, North West. Also at No. 6 Precinct Police Station, on New Jersey Avenue, between D and E Streets, North West, and at Engine Houses Nos. 6, 7 and 26, located respectively on Massachusetts Avenue, between 4th and 5th Streets, North West; on R Street, between 9th and 10th Streets, North West, and at Langdon, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, plans and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of plans and specifications.—Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF Columbia, Washington, March 12, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 6, 1917, for constructing a concrete bridge in the line of 16th street northwest crossing Military road. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Wash., D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Charles W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M., April 2, 1917, for furnishing and delivering to the Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 5,000 gallons of boiled linseed oil. Information upon application to the above office.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M., March 31, 1917, for docking and repairing U. S. Lighthouse tender Myrtle. Information upon application at the above office.

Auction Sales

HAROLD J. GROSS, JAMES H. HURLEY and E. TUDOR GROSS, Auctioneers.
LIQUIDATION SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION
(By Order of Barnaby Manufacturing Company)
Real Estate, Machinery, Equipment, Stock of Yarn, Stock of Roving, and Other Property
OF THE
Barnaby Manufacturing Company
QUEQUECHAN STREET, WATUPPA LAKE, and NEW BEDFORD BRANCH OF N. Y., N. H. & H. RAILROAD,
Fall River, Massachusetts
2—PARCELS OF REAL ESTATE—2
To Be Sold Separately
PARCEL NO. 1—MANUFACTURING PLANT—3 granite main buildings, connected, and 4 detached buildings; total floor space, 258,000 sq. ft. Equipped with power plant, sprinkler system, electric wiring, heating plant, elevators.
THE LAND contains 9.15 acres, fronting on Quequechan Street and extending into Watuppa Pond to the channel of the Quequechan River.
PARCEL NO. 2—MANUFACTURING SITE—Adjoining Parcel No. 1. Containing 6.65 acres, fronting 475 ft. on Quequechan Street, about 1,180 ft. on the New Bedford Branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, extending into Watuppa Pond to the channel of the Quequechan River.
The Real Estate Will Be Sold at 10 o'Clock A. M., on the Premises,
Tuesday, March 27th, 1917.
2800 — — LOTS — — 2800
Cotton Machinery; Dyeing and Finishing Machinery; 1039 Looms, of which 167 are Silk Looms, 101 Model E Automatic Draper Looms; Stock of Yarn; Stock of Roving; Office Furniture.
To Be Sold Separately in Lots to Suit Purchasers
TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1917
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1917
THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1917
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., each day, on the premises, and continuing in the order numbered in catalogue until all the lots are sold.
Apply for Descriptive Catalogue to
G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
MANAGERS OF ESTATES 170 WESTMINSTER STREET
Providence, Rhode Island.

CITY'S AUTO PROFITS GROW.

Gets Check for $248,721 from February Registrations.

ALBANY, March 18.—The City Chamberlain of New York will receive a check for $248,721 tomorrow, one-half the amount which the motor vehicle owners in New York City paid to the Secretary of State for the registration of their cars in February. Approximately $1,000,000 was taken in last month in fees, nearly one-half coming from New York City. It is expected that the receipts of the Motor Vehicle Bureau will this year exceed $4,000,000. The receipts thus far this year are about 70 per cent. of the total amount collected in 1916.

From the Brown law New York City will receive this year in one month almost double what it got from May to December in 1916, under the previous law.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Demand.		
March 12	4.76⅞	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
March 13	4.76⅞	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
March 14	4.76⅞	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
March 15	4.76⅞	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
March 16	4.76⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
March 17	4.76⅛	4.75½	4.75⅝
	Cables.		
March 12	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
March 13	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
March 14	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
March 15	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
March 16	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
March 17	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.76⅝		4.76⅞
Low	4.75⅞		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.76⅝		4.77⅛
Low	4.76		4.76⅛
Year to date—			
High	4.7585		4.7647⅛
Low	4.75		4.7641⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.78		4.78⅛
Low	4.73⅛		4.74⅛

PARIS.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Demand.			Cables.		
Mar. 12	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.84	5.84	5.84
Mar. 13	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.83⅞	5.83⅞	5.83⅞
Mar. 14	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.83⅞	5.83⅞	5.83⅞
Mar. 15	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.83⅞	5.83⅞	5.83⅞
Mar. 16	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.83⅞	5.83⅞	5.83⅞
Mar. 17	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½
Week's range—				Demand.		Cables.
High				5.85		5.83⅞
Low				5.85		5.84
Same week last year—						
High				5.90¾		5.90
Low				5.97		5.96⅛
Year to date—						
High				5.84⅛		5.83⅛
Low				5.85⅝		5.84⅜
Same period last year—						
High				5.82¾		5.82
Low				5.96⅛		5.96⅛

BERLIN.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Demand.		
March 12	68.06¼	68.06¼	68.06¼
March 13	68.25	68.12½	68.25
March 14	68.43¾	68.43¾	68.43¾
March 15	68.75	68.75	68.75
March 16	68.62½	68.62½	68.62½
March 17	69.00	69.00	69.00
	Cables.		
March 12	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½
March 13	68.37½	68.25	68.37½
March 14	68.50	68.50	68.50
March 15	68.87½	68.87½	68.87½
March 16	68.75	68.75	68.75
March 17	69.12½	69.12½	69.12½
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	69.00		69.12½
Low	68.06¼		68.12½
Same week last year—			
High	72.25		72.31½
Low	71.62½		71.93⅝
Year to date—			
High	78.00		78.12½
Low	66.25		66.37½
Same period last year—			
High	77.50		77.62½
Low	71.62½		71.93⅝

	Switzerland.		Holland.		Italy.	
	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.
Mar. 12	5.04	5.02⅜	40.25	40.31¼	7.76	7.75
Mar. 13	5.04¼	5.02⅜	40.18⅜	40.25	7.78	7.77
Mar. 14	5.04	5.02⅜	40.18⅜	40.25	7.84½	7.81½
Mar. 15	5.04	5.02⅜	40.25	40.31¼	7.86	7.83¼
Mar. 16	5.04¼	5.03	40.25	40.31¼	7.85	7.84¼
Mar. 17	5.04½	5.03	40.25	40.31¼	7.83½	7.83
Week's range—						
High	5.04	5.02⅜	40.25	40.31¼	7.76	7.75
Low	5.04½	5.03	40.18⅜	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same week last year—						
High	5.22½	5.22	42.37½	42.50	6.70	6.69½
Low	5.24	5.23	42.18¾	42.31¼	6.70½	6.70
Year to date—						
High	5.00¾	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88⅝	6.87¾
Low	5.06	5.06	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.59½	6.58¼
Low	5.26	5.25	41.57½	41.93¾	6.79	6.78

	Austria.		Greece.		Russia.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Mar. 12	11.12	11.14	20.00	20.05	27.80	27.85
Mar. 13	11.22	11.25	20.00	20.05	27.80	27.85
Mar. 14	11.15	11.18	20.00	20.05	28.05	28.15
Mar. 15	11.16	11.19	20.00	20.05	28.10	28.15
Mar. 16	11.17	11.19	20.00	20.05	28.45	28.50
Mar. 17	11.18	11.25	20.00	20.05	28.45	28.50
Week's range—						
High	11.22	11.25	20.00	20.05	28.45	28.50
Low	11.15	11.14	20.00	20.05	27.80	27.85
Year to date—						
High	11.80	11.82	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	10.60	10.62	19.70	19.75	27.70	27.80

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen.		Stockholm.		Christiania.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Mar. 12	28.80	28.90	29.50	29.60	29.00	29.10
Mar. 13	28.70	28.80	29.45	29.55	28.70	28.80
Mar. 14	28.60	28.70	29.50	29.60	28.60	28.70
Mar. 15	28.20	28.30	29.50	29.60	28.50	28.90
Mar. 16	28.20	28.30	29.50	29.60	28.60	28.70
Mar. 17	28.75	29.00	29.55	29.65	29.10	29.30
Week's range—						
High	28.80	29.00	29.55	29.65	29.10	29.30
Low	28.20	28.30	29.45	29.55	28.60	28.70
Year to date—						
High	29.00	29.70	29.60	29.72	29.60	29.70
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong.		Peking.		Shanghai.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	55.75	55.85	88.75	88.87½	83.75	83.87½
Low	55.75	55.85	88.75	88.87½	83.75	83.87½
Year to date—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.12½	83.00	83.62½

	INDIA.		PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.	
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Manila.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—				
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½
Year to date—				
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½

	SPAIN.		Kobe.	Yokohama.
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—				
High	21.25	21.35	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.15	21.25	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—				
High	21.30	21.45	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½

	JAPAN.		
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—				
High	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

	SOUTH AMERICA.			
	—Buenos Aires.—		—Rio.—	
	Demand.	Cables.	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.37½	44.50	23.75	28.87½
Low	44.37½	44.50	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	44.62½	44.87½	23.76	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

DECIDE UPON CREDIT FORMS.

American Bankers' Association Committee in Favor of Three Classes.

The Committee on Credit Forms of the American Bankers' Association at a meeting held in this city last week gave over the entire day to a discussion of the various forms now in use, including the American Bankers' Association credit blanks, the forms of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the forms of the other Federal Reserve banks, as well as the forms of the National Association of Credit Men. The committee finally decided on the preparation of three classes of credit forms, namely: for individuals, for firms, and for corporations. After discussing at great length the various phases to be introduced in the proposed credit forms, the matter of their compilation was referred to former President William A. Law of Philadelphia, who is to report at the Spring meeting of the Executive Council at Briarcliff Lodge on May 7 and 8.

The entire committee was present, W. P. Sharer of Zanesville, Ohio, the Chairman, presiding. There were also present by invitation, J. H. Tregoe and W. W. Orr, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively, of the National Association of Credit Men; Howard M. Jefferson, Auditor, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; J. H. Puelicher, President of the State Bank Section, Milwaukee, and A. S. Hurst of New York, representing the Robert Morris Club, a section of the National Association of Credit Men. General Council T. B. Paten attended to give the committee legal advice.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Mar. 12	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mar. 13	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mar. 14	2½	2	2	2¼
Mar. 15	2½	2	2	
Mar. 16	2½	2	2	
Mar. 17	2	2	2	
Week's range—				
High			2½	2¼
Low			2	2
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Year to date—				
High			3	3
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Mar. 12	3½	3⅝@4	3⅝@4
Mar. 13	3½	3⅝@4	4 @4½
Mar. 14	3½	3⅝@4	4⅛@4½
Mar. 15	3½	3⅝	4
Mar. 16	3½	3⅝	3⅝@4
Mar. 17	3½	3⅝	4½
Week's range—			
High	3½	4	4½
Low	3½	3⅝	3⅝
Same week last year—			
High	3	3½	3½
Low	2¾	2¾	3
Year to date—			
High	4¼	4¼	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	3	3½	3½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....4
4 to 6 months.....4 @4¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4½@5

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4½	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	4
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St Louis	4½	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	4
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Mar. 12	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 13	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 14	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 15	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 16	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 17	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Mar. 12	4¼	4⅞	4⅞	27f 82½c
Mar. 13	4¼	4⅞	4⅞	27f 82c
Mar. 14	3½	4⅝	4⅝	27f 82½c
Mar. 15	3½	4⅝	4⅝	27f 83c
Mar. 16	3½	4⅝	4⅝	27f 83c
Mar. 17	3½	4⅝	4⅝	27f 83c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes. 4½%.	Paris.
March 12	52¾	92⅞	61f 25c
March 13	52⅞	93	61f 25c
March 14	53⅛	93⅛	61f 50c
March 15	53⅜	93½	61f 50c
March 16	53⅜	93½	*61f
March 17	53⅜	93½	61f

*Ex interest.

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
March 12	36⅞d	75c
March 13	36¾d	74¾c
March 14	36d	73⅛c
March 15	35⅞d	73c
March 16	35¾d	73c
March 17	35¾d	73c

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
WHEAT.						
March 12	1.79⅝	1.57	1.62½	1.46	1.42½	
March 13	1.82¼	1.75⅛	1.55⅝	1.51⅝	1.44⅞	1.42
March 14	1.86¼	1.75⅛	1.56	1.51⅝	1.44⅞	1.41
March 15	1.80⅝	1.77	1.56	1.52	1.45⅛	1.41⅜
March 16	1.83	1.78	1.56	1.52⅝	1.45	1.42½
March 17	1.85¼	1.82½	1.55½	1.53⅝	1.44½	1.43
W'k's re.	1.88¼	1.75¾	1.57	1.51⅝	1.46	1.41
	May.		July.		Sept.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 12	1.06¼	1.06⅞	1.08½	1.06¾	1.07¼	1.05⅝
March 13	1.08⅛	1.06½	1.07⅝	1.06	1.06⅝	1.05⅜
March 14	1.08⅞	1.06⅛	1.07⅞	1.06⅜	1.06⅞	1.04⅝
March 15	1.06⅜	1.06⅜	1.07	1.05⅝	1.06	1.04½
March 16	1.09⅛	1.07¼	1.07⅝	1.06⅛	1.06¼	1.05
March 17	1.09⅜	1.08¼	1.07⅜	1.06⅞	1.06¼	1.05⅜
W'k's re.	1.09⅜	1.06½	1.08¼	1.05⅛	1.07¼	1.04⅝
	May.		July.			
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
March 12	59¼	57⅜	57	55⅝		
March 13	58⅛	57¼	56¼	55⅜		
March 14	58¼	56⅜	56⅜	55		
March 15	57⅜	56⅛	56¼	55		
March 16	58⅛	56⅜	56½	55⅜		
March 17	58⅛	57⅜	56⅝	56⅛		
Week's range	59¼	56⅜	57	55		
	Provisions.					
	May.		July.			
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
March 12	$18.97	$18.80	$18.97	$18.77		
March 13	18.87	18.77	18.85	18.75		
March 14	18.72	18.55	18.72	18.57		
March 15	19.07	18.80	19.05	18.72		
March 16	19.05	18.92	19.00	18.90		
March 17	19.22	19.10	19.20	19.07		
Week's range	19.22	18.55	19.20	18.57		
	May.		July.			
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
March 12	17.52	17.40	17.60	17.50		
March 13	17.45	17.35	17.52	17.45		
March 14	17.30	17.05	17.35	17.17		
March 15	17.47	17.17	17.57	17.27		
March 16	17.45	17.32	17.55	17.42		
March 17	17.70	17.55	17.75	17.65		
Week's range	17.70	17.05	17.75	17.17		
	May.		July.			
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
March 12	33.30	33.00	32.60	32.45		
March 13	32.50	31.75	32.05	31.30		
March 14

WANTS ALL WOMEN INCLUDED IN CENSUS

Would Have the Robinson Bill Classify Females as to Usefulness in War.

A LESSON FROM ENGLAND

Mrs. Gallatin Calls Attention to Delay Caused by the Failure to Enumerate Women.

Women, as well as men, industrial and material resources and munitions and military supplies are to be included in the State census and inventory of the resources available for use in the event of war, if the Robinson bill, providing for the census, passes the Legislature. Governor Whitman, in a statement last week to the National League for Women's Service, said he favored including women in the census and the bill, if passed, will give him that authority.

Leading women preparedness workers declare that in case of war their services would be needed and that a State-wide census should be made of them as well as of the men. They point to conditions in England, where the women workers are playing an important part, and assert that the lack of a census of women there hampered the military authorities. Ex-Secretary of War Stimson is among the men prominent in State and national affairs who have expressed approval of the census for women.

The National League for Women's Service, which has been mobilizing its membership for military work, is leading the movement for the census of women. Mrs. Goelet Gallatin of 444 Madison Avenue is Chairman of a Census Committee which is urging the passage of the Robinson bill. The league is trying to make the movement nation-wide and they are conducting organized campaigns in thirty-two States.

"Women must play their parts if war comes to this country," Mrs. Gallatin said yesterday. "All the women in the State, and, in fact, the nation, must be reached. The women in the rural districts, for example—those who know something about agriculture—are playing an important part in the war in Europe. Moreover, they represent a different variety of activities from those of city women.

"In the European countries women had to be mobilized to keep up the industrial life of the country, and their work has been of inestimable value. England was much hampered at the beginning of the war because there was no adequate census of her women workers. After the census laws have been passed, valuable work may be done by standardizing the activities suggested by the census-taking. Women may be classified as to their particular abilities, and, as Governor Whitman has suggested, they may be encouraged to apply themselves in the direction in which they can make the best use of their talents."

Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, in a recent letter to the league, said:

"Referring to the bill which you told me it is proposed to pass, providing for a census of the human and natural resources of this State, I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion the appeal should be broad enough so that the Governor, in his discretion, could take an enumeration not only of the men, but, so far as needed, the women of the State, and ascertain the various channels in which they could be of service in time of war. I am informed that there was great confusion in England owing to the failure to do this the first year of the war, which was only remedied by taking such an enumeration later."

Thirty important women's organizations in the State have signified their willingness to co-operate with the National League for Women's Service.

PLANS FOR "BUNDLE WEEK."

March 26 to April 2 Is Selected by United Hebrew Charities.

The United Hebrew Charities Bundle Week will be from March 26 to April 2, it was announced yesterday. This is just before Passover, when most Jewish housekeepers will undertake their Spring cleaning, and great quantities of discarded materials will be thrown out. A committee of thirty men and women is being organized to carry on the work of collecting the bundles under the direction of an executive committee consisting of Ben Altheimer, Chairman, and Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. Paul Gottheil, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. Leopold Plaut, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Charles L. Bernheimer, Dr. Maurice Harris, Adolph Lewisohn, Carl L. Loeb, Louis Marshall, Moritz Rosenthal, Harry Sachs, Isidor Saks, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, and Felix Warburg.

In April, 1916, the Industrial Department of the United Hebrew Charities conducted its first Bundle Day, and without much preparation and with no organization collected 7,000 donations of clothing. There is at present an anticipated need of a great deal of clothing for next Summer and Fall, there being now 3,000 known families requiring outfits. Persons desiring to co-operate in Bundle Week should address the Industrial Department of Charities at 37 Greene Street.

NEW GRAPHOPHONE STOCK.

Company to Offer $2,563,895 to Present Shareholders.

The American Graphophone Company will offer shareholders of record on March 24 the opportunity of subscribing to $2,563,895 new common stock at par. The stock may be taken on the basis of one new share for each two shares of old common or preferred stock.

A syndicate headed by Laird & Co. of Wilmington, Del.; Bloren & Co. of Philadelphia, and Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler and Bertron, Griscom & Co. of this city has underwritten the issue. The proceeds of the sale will be used to extend the company's operations.

The election of Francis S. Whitten of Wilmington as President of the Graphophone Company last week reflected the investments of du Pont interests in the corporation. It is understood that several members of the du Pont family have accumulated the shares until, jointly, they hold practical control. Mr. Whitten succeeded P. T. Dodge, who became Chairman.

The company had its best year in 1916, earning a gross income in excess of $15,000,000, an increase of 57 per cent. over 1915. The balance for dividends was equal to $37.12 a share of preferred stock.

GARBAGE BILL OPPOSED.

Merchants' Association Says Pending Measure Would Be Unfair to City.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday announced that it had approved a report from the association's Committee on City Government against the bill to restrict transportation of garbage from one county to another. After pointing out that the purpose of the bill was to prevent the City of New York from disposing of garbage on Staten Island, the report read:

"The city has entered into a contract for such disposal, and the contractors have already expended $2,500,000 under that contract. In case of the abrogation of the contract, which is provided for by the bills in question, the city will be liable for several million dollars damages.

"If the bills become law they will likewise require the city to provide and operate a garbage reduction plant in each of the several boroughs, thereby enormously increasing the expense of garbage disposal."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. General calendar.

O K Tool Holder Co‡J. H. Williams & Co
Chiarello Bros Co‡Pedersen.
Creston & Colorado Co‡Anderson.
Goelet‡Ward.
Re Seward.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

—Barber‡Reo Motor Car Co of NY, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.

During this week Judge Hazel will hear equity causes, which will be assigned from Judge Augustus N. Hand's calendar as required.

Equity:
Pearlman Co, Inc‡East Zinc Ref, Inc.
US Metal Cap & S Co‡Am Keyless Kap.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 327, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

MacDonald‡Mandeville.
Lowe Motor Sup Co‡Reg Chain T Grip.
Rosenberg‡Int M M Co, (2.)
Noetzle‡Penn RR.
Brenner‡same.
Czerweny‡Mitchell.
Trunk‡Heavy Haul Co

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Kuhnbold‡Nav Gen Italiana.
Bowns Pattison Co‡Tug Ell B Conine.
Swanson‡Tug Genesee.
Booth SS Line‡Dalzell
Penn RR‡Tug Catherine Moran.
Walls‡Tug Arthur Kill
Creighton‡L V Transp
Donovan‡N Y C RR.
Atkinson‡Scully.
Pearce‡Tug Coastwise
Moore‡Lighter Long Island.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Jacob Weisberger.
Albert J F Sibberns,
F & M J Dowing,
Samuel Perles,
Nettie Cohen,
Herman N Cohen.

Under objections:
Abraham Lapin,
Louis Danin,
Casper Furman,
Louis W Lapidus,
James Sampson,
Rebecca Schlitt,
H & P Cohen,
Horwitz & Rosenberg,
C & S Hendelman.

Adjourned cases:
Joseph Goldberg,
Henry H Lechtig,
Katharine Reisler,
Charles Wicentowski.

Same‡Cleland Realty. General calendar:
Case on‡Cox C G Blake Co.
Levine‡Holbrook, C&R Legniti‡Mechanics & Metals Natl Bank.
Howard‡Howard.
Fraser‡Fraser.
Dickey‡Metro Picture.
Gross‡Gross.
Trufanoff‡Met Magazine.
Petigor‡Chester.
Ferro‡Ferro.
Eder‡Lindo.
Blauner‡Schain.
Hammond‡Breitenbach.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, Est of I T Burden‡Purdy.

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Motion:
Knauth‡Empire Gypsum Co.

Trial calendar:
Int Battery Co‡Westreich.
Kirschenbaum‡Swoboda.
Howard‡Am N[illegible] o. T & R Co.
Edelman‡Hardi[illegible]
Jacobs‡Del Genovese.
Kouri‡Bannerman.
Stand Hardwood Lumber Co‡Elgar.
Nole‡Abate.
Traveler T & T Co‡De Garmo.
Edw Maurer Co‡Keystone T & R Co.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Ing—Blum‡Dannenast.
Martinez‡Hewlett.
Falletta‡60 Wall St.
Altieri‡Consol Gas Co of NY.
Duchino‡Dean.
Roccasalvo‡Consol Gas Co of NY (2.)
Lown‡Stand Gas Co of the CNY.
Sebastian‡Union Ry.
Dvorin‡N Y Rys.
R Vogel‡Smith.
I Vogel‡same.
Wallace‡same.
Smith‡Stanchfield.
Farrington‡C I & B RR.
Fay‡Press Pub Co.
Harmon‡Central Union Gas Co.
J J Donnelly‡Bimberg
E Donnelly‡same.
Gerry‡Housman.
Opita‡Bietje.
Siegel‡Polisiuk.
Hannssler‡Wrede.
Wechsler‡Int R T.
Fleser‡Wedlock.
Maimen‡Schottland.
Roynane‡Rockdale Land & Imp Co.
Frank‡Meyer.
Gannon‡Holland.
Koritar‡Lehigh V RR
Horan‡Commercial Advertiser Assn.
P Vedalia‡C Sorgi Genovese & Co.
J Vedalia‡same.
Heinlein‡Johannes.
Biro‡Wood.
Simon‡Emergency Realty Co.
Hanck‡Erie RR.
L Fischer‡Union Ry.
M Fischer‡same.
Mafida‡C R of N J.
Mafida‡Greenhut Co.
Harman‡P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Jackson‡Am Silk Lace Mfg Co.
Frohlich‡Bally (2.)
Tommer‡Int R T (2.)
Napolitano‡Union Ry.
Gangi‡Fradus (2.)
Biacula‡Cella.
Heyman‡Emery.
Trost‡Hetinger.
Iwasklewicz‡Wells Fargo & Co.
Linday‡Riley.
Colson‡Int R T Co.
Lonetere‡Fey.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Davis‡Mersing.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gasparini‡Giabello.

PART VI.—Gott, J.—At 10 A. M.

Shindler‡Williamson.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.

McQuillen‡Schmidt.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bromirski‡Erie RR.
M Roth‡NY Rys.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Tannenbaum‡Int R T.

PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kerman‡Int R T.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Johnson‡Colling.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Smith‡Gotham N Bk.
Eureka Imp Tool Co‡Topping Bros.
Lorillard‡Golde & Cohen.
Bascom, Inc‡Regan.
Burkan‡Kaltman.
De La Vergne Machine‡Stokes.
Smith‡Osler.
Sid Olcott Int Prod‡Lubin Mfg.
Smith‡Gotham N Bk.
Hadba‡B & O Con Co.
Gypsum Fireproofing Co‡Proctor.
Clarke‡Prouty.
Minassian‡Babayan.
Hunt‡C Frohman, Inc.
Miller‡Stein.
Man Reduction Co‡Davidson.
US Auto Box Mach Co‡H Bridgman Co.
Mendeofaroh‡Harris.
Adams‡Adams.
Grill‡Grill.
Pessah‡Schwartz.
Greenhaus & Co‡A O Bliss Chemical Co.
Bator‡Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Testa‡Penn Coal Co.
Stromberg Export & Import‡Stromberg.
Hamilton‡Goodwin.
Re Well.
Stromberg Export & Import Co‡Friedman.
Re Singer Millinery.
Re Pollack.
Barbadi‡Gerstenzang.
Frankenberg‡Berkowitz 2d.
Lowenthal‡Samwick.
Re Beller.
Zipkin‡Zipkin.
Gelsenthaler‡Epstein
Prominent‡Page.
Adelman‡Bishop.
Bankers Trust Co‡Livingston.
Fromhy‡Perley.
Eisenberg‡Lustrarten.
Friedman‡Friedman.
Re Oetzman.
Re CNY (Inwood Hill Park).
Reigart‡Maxwell Motor Co.
Simmons‡Trenhold.
Dobrow‡Dobrow.
Turner‡Turner.
Very‡Simmons.
Herman‡Herman.
Russo‡Cohen.
McCauley‡Enright.
Lawyers Mtg Co‡Thal Realty Co.
J F Bayley Co‡Newman.
Friedman‡Goodman.
Aronson‡Smith.
Welserbs‡Welserbis.
Fogarty‡Kraus.
Burns‡Walter.
Tilton‡Brown.
Klarer‡Postal Transfer Service.
Re Jamieson, H & G.
A H Woods Extrav Co‡Mack.
Stengler‡Standard Gas Light Co.
Glaze‡Burke.
Levy‡Borough Operating Co.
Re Meith. (Bern.)
Gerry‡Hausman.
Levey‡Dodge.
Mitzner‡Mitzner.
Muldoon‡Finnegan.
Re Rodrigues.
Diugolenski‡First National Bank.
Re McKee‡Munroe.
Castelluzzo‡CNY Veal & Mutton Co.
Wetmore‡Wetmore.

PART I.—Leibehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
German-Am Coffee Co‡CNY.
Re Sisson (Certif 4091, Stratford House.)
Clark‡Bankers Tr Co.
Re Sisson‡Barnheuleany.
Jordan‡Jordan.
Farowich‡Chat & Phe Nat Bank.
Stone‡Illinois Surety.
Colorado & South Ry‡Bankers Trust Co.
Halligan‡Long.
Flint‡Flint.
Fuhr‡Kreilsenstein.
Dougherty‡Dougherty.
Re Int R T Co‡Chadwick.

Motions:
E J Rieser & Co,
Capital City Cap Co,
I & L Novick,
Abington Const Co,
Joseph Lempert,
Fieldsteel & Co,
Abraham Lewis,
Scofield & Co,
H & M Kauffman,
Isaac Ackerman,
Leo Safian (2,)
Schwartz Dress Co,
Jacob Bloch,
Isaac Schwartz,
Slavin Bros,
Johnson, Salkeld & Co,
Chas G Reider,
Bruck & Wilson,
Pressed Asbestos Prod Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty calendar.

Preferred cases:
Ahmed Medie et al‡SS Bronxen.
Peters et al‡SS Edison Light.
Hardy et al‡Brekentine Windrush.
Nielsen et al‡Ship Rhine.
Tomsen et al‡Bark Belmont.

Regular calendar:
Leone‡SS Boniface.
Tice Towing Line‡S'tug W H Childs.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

US‡Rosen & Wagner.

At 2 P. M.:
Re Ulrich & Persicano.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
People‡Dr A W Waite, Same‡Clair.
Same‡Maione. Adams‡Cohen (supplement prodg.)
Same‡Graffeo. Small‡Housman.
Same‡Druno.
Same‡City of Buffalo.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Herrmann‡CNY.
People, &c‡Jackson(3)
Harap‡Nassau Beekman Inv Co.
Re Donzelli.
Robinson‡Kleval.
Vellerman‡CNY Cons R
Erthel‡Erthel.
Capes‡Capes.
Re Gros‡man.
Inzelma‡Fowler.
Wolf‡Robinson.
Rogan‡Stilwell (2).
Re Haines (2).
Re Haines Realty Co.
Kaback‡Hamilton.
Howard‡Wartell.
Loewy‡Karpeles.
Robinson‡Buruen.
Pugh‡C F Realty Co.
Re CNY‡Townes.
Parrott‡Cook.
Kaplan‡Kaplan.
Vandeweghe‡Star Fun.
Re Chimento.
Re Davidson.
Re Kaplan.
McGovern‡McGovern.
Prescott‡Du Donohue(2)
Silverberg Import Co‡Samstag & Hilder.
Mendeofaroh‡Harris.
Franks‡same.
Aldiri‡same.
Asler‡same.
Labbate‡same.
Lobracco‡same.
Gastro‡same.
Leventhal‡same.
Hasio‡same.
Bernstein‡same.
Orrenger‡same.
Rosenthal‡same.
Slairz‡same (4.)
Torborelli‡same (2).
Singer‡same.
Slavin‡same.
Malleer‡same.
Sairz‡same (2).
Rosen‡same.
Plesbofilipo‡same.
Pach‡same.
Pinello‡same.
Paunt‡same.
Schwartz‡same.
Brunetti‡same.
Capulo‡same.
Selmanowitz‡same.
Friedman‡same.
Cammarata‡same.
Salemi‡same.
Schneider‡same.
Grasso‡same.
Marale‡same.
Tozo‡same.
Herman‡same.
Maltese‡same.
Mallese‡same.
Marale‡same.
Midalo‡same.
Leona‡same.
Mankofsky‡same.
Walker‡same.
Viviano‡same.
Walker‡same.
Cordiano‡same.
De Luca‡same.
Doshefsky‡same.
Cirriti‡same.
Floresba‡same.
Economou‡Texas Products Co, Inc.
Hayward‡McPaul.
Ellin‡Gollant.
B Keenan & Son‡W Johns-M Co.
Bend‡Slater.
Marsh‡Kaufman.
Robinson‡Kleval.
Scantelbury‡Scantelbury.
St Winock‡Butler.
Frost‡Swift.
Ash‡United Toilet Goods Co.
Feingold‡Scheef.
Gates‡Wallach, Reisler & Co.
CNY‡Kavner.
Kinney‡Brooklyn Nat League B B Club.
Chellmer‡Borman.
Morse‡Morse.
Union Square Sav Bk‡Fuchs.
Kelly‡Washburn.
Re Boston Road, (Re price.)

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Case on—Roth‡Roth.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Estates of:
Francis L. Leland,
Alexander Young Pringle.

Wills for probate:
Theresa Rothman,
Michael F O'Connor,
Helen C Chichester,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Estates of:
Elizabeth J Haynes,
Theodore E Lutz,
Patrick Smith,
Cecelia Dooling,
Henrietta W Taylor,
Hamilton W Cary,
Edward F Fisk,
Marie Wortche.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Alice L Treaudean.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Galer‡Reisig.
Stacy‡Troesman.
Brown‡Medbury.
Freundlich‡Levin.
Wiesenthal‡Eckelmann.
Warhaft Pub Co‡Edelman.
Same‡Edelstein.
Rafalo‡same.
Kobre‡same. (2.)
Schuster‡Lurie.
O'Brien‡P Viane, Inc.
Farrell‡Elfin Enoch.
Martin‡Slocum Anram & Slocum.
Lawson‡Auto Chemical Exy. & Alarm.
Harkavy‡Ginzburg.
Klimmerle‡London Assur Corp of London.
Art Color Printing‡Little.
Goldfarb‡Deutsch.
Wolf‡Cohn.
Levay‡same.
Amster‡N Y Rys.
Cary‡same.
Marino‡same.
Yacker‡same.
Pohorille‡same.
Ravinetsky‡same.
Reiblich‡same.
Nicholas‡same.
Karsch‡same.
Chudner‡same.
Rohan‡same.
Welsher‡same.
Stier‡same.
Levy‡same, (2.)
Dmitruk‡same.
Applebaum‡same.
Koylor‡same.
Dorfman‡same.
Condreva‡same.
Poretsky‡same.
Zeller‡same.
Noestyle Eng Co‡Havana Planteresco.
Schwartz‡Fried.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Rosenberg‡I & M Realty Co.
Audit Co‡Crescent A C.
Lynch‡Colgate & Co.
Di Costa‡Ceruti.
Marrone‡Griffrida.
White‡Stone Bros.
Cohen‡Lefkowitz.
Stewart Dist Co‡Pass
Hirschfield‡Von Bergen.
Wodi‡Christians.
Higgins & H, Inc‡Crane, W, S & F.
Hotaling‡Reskirt.
Carussi‡Delaney.
Royal Card & Paper‡Brazilian Mero Co.
Brandt‡Schreiber.
Wash‡Singer Sewing Machine.
Herskowitz‡Thorn.
Sloan‡Read.
Allen‡Bond.
Lawson‡Auto Chem F Ext & Al Co, (2.)
Madigan‡Nichols.
Minturn‡Dalton.
Weinstein‡Epstein.
Wiener‡Steiger.
Berger‡Schneider.
Schiam‡Balet.
Delmonico‡Nicholas.
Meyer Goldberg & Son‡Rob't M Bleakie.
Goldberg‡Bricken.
Elegrau & Schwartz‡Greenbaum.
Haack‡Jean Bry Import Co.
Sullivan‡Stern Bros(2)
Tolkov‡Monaco.
Kirschenbluth‡Crooke Thomas & Co.
Scoryello‡Morrison.
Wolf‡Cohen.
Corye‡Swift & Co.
S Jurow Co‡Westchester Fire Ins Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Mercadante Import Co‡Munroe (2.)
McGreery‡Neidlinger.
Black‡Kilpatrick (2.)
Clausen-Flanagan Co‡Luther.
Garrett‡Locke Regulator Co.
Posner‡Sturm.
Gerber‡Kapiltz.
Culley‡Steinbach Co.
Rothaus‡Pinhman.
Fabarella‡Wierman.
Goldman‡Lorraine Amus Co.
Skalka‡Dimerstein.
Cohen‡Deutsch.
Corning‡Fifth Av Coach Co.
Mikjian‡N Y Rys.
Kosower‡Samuels.
Deery‡Raphael Tuck & Sons Co.
Levy‡Lefferts.
Sanders‡Int R T.
Kretchmer‡Rabinowitz.
Scarpulla‡Oliver Typewriter Co.
Jacoby‡CNY.
Israeloff‡No Sand Co.
Mulshine‡Handy.
Sidowsky‡C R T.
Green‡Snare & T Co.
Leventhal‡Rothschild.
Spahr‡Strube.
Hutchinson, Jr‡Riverdale Sanitarium.
Parson‡CNY Cent RR.
Peters‡Peters.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Hyman‡Seider et al.
Kane‡Sperry & Beale.
Chait‡B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Heffernan‡B H RR.
Campbell‡Man Bridge & Line.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Sembler‡Doyle et al.
Moore‡Berns.
Pafundi‡Firing.
Neureiter‡CNY.
Chadnow‡Nassau RR.
Teresa‡Kaplan et al.
Bloom‡Bennett.
Bristol‡CNY.
Strenger‡Rothkopf et al.
Meads & Co‡CNY.
Pietrocco‡Am Mfg.
Briganti‡Szemko et al.
Sarnaker‡Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Loesser & Co‡Gausser.
Katz‡Schiff et al.
Thill Co‡Schmidt.
Wence‡CNY.
Frick‡Zatzkin.
Cooper‡Terry & Tench et al.
Tidridge‡Goelet.
Atanasio‡B H RR.
Graziano‡same.
Marino‡same.
Faravino‡same.
Grant‡Enton.
Baechert‡N Y Cons RR.
Sutherland‡Bailey.
Meyersohn‡Quenzer.
Young‡Driscoll.
Martin‡Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Wilmarth‡Amrhein.
Weinstein‡Palmieri.
Feeh Co‡Bushell‡Jaselowitz.
Geary‡B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8903.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Cecila‡N Y Rys.
Amanuel‡Taylor.
Farbman‡Beaver.

Werlinsky‡Taub.
Ehrenreich‡Rosenfeld.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Feldman‡Wood.
Pneumatic Placing Co‡Litchfield Const.
Finkelstein‡Marks.

Same‡Lipkin.
Same‡Klain.
Case on.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar.
John et al. M.
Johnson‡J W Butler.
Palotia‡New Toy Mfg.
Lonan‡Levinson (2).
Rieger‡Connors Bros.
Schroeder‡Ingrulia.

Kaplan‡Finkelstein.
Dear‡Litchenstein.
Fabricius‡Am Trans. Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Pendleton‡Deering—Donald B. Abbott. Henry‡Codae Realty Co.—Ernest E. Baldwin. Perkins‡Loyal Building Co.—Abraham Oberstein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—John A. Brown, Jr.‡Altman & Wallach Co.—Joseph P. Morrissey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Dollar Sav Bk‡McFarmerl. Ln & Tr Co‡Fisher.
Binneo‡Wolski.
De Haven‡Seddon Rty Co.
Fleck‡Drakard.
Kahn‡Saperstein.
Diener‡Cerf.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Stevenson‡Barck.
Drennan‡Fordham Rty Co.
Rubin‡Cohen.
Trotta‡Peerless Amer Products Co.
Re White Plains Rd.
Kurz‡Cron.
Teitz‡Nurnberg & Co.
Lagadino‡Stubenvoll Bros, Inc.
Re Sisson.
Drennan‡Fordham Rty Co.
Crukshank‡Wrede.

TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Quinn‡same.
Pape‡some.
Graham‡same.
State & City Rty Co‡Goodwin.
Univ Leas & Hld Co, Inc‡Rosenthal, (3.)
Trenkel‡Seddon Rty. I.—Guy, J.
McKegney‡Van Buren & NY Billpost Co.
Hanson‡Forward Au. Campagano‡Cuomo.
Levine‡Gimbel Bros.
Lehrer‡same.
Schultz‡Footers Dye Works.
Dahlgren, Jr‡Lisser.
Chambers‡Yonk RR.
Martin‡Brand, (2.)
Recupero‡O'Keefe.
Santore‡Martinucci.
Goldstein‡Bernstein.
Jacoby‡CNY.
Israeloff‡No Sand Co.
Mulshine‡Handy.
Sidowsky‡C R T.
Green‡Snare & T Co.
Leventhal‡Rothschild.
Spahr‡Strube.
Hutchinson, Jr‡Riverdale Sanitarium.
Parson‡CNY Cent RR.
Peters‡Peters.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Case on—Roth‡Roth.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, Motions:
Josef Hlavac.
Charles Muller.
Mollie Goldberg.
Elisabetha Schwarz.
Wills for probate:
Amandus Frey.
Catherine Madden.
Frank Gregor.
Ann Eliza Ferris.
Elizabeth Schwehr.

S.—Ex parte business.
Morris Greenwald.
Guardianship:
Walter Munn, Jr.
Helen M Munn.
Dorothy E Munn.
Lillian Goldberg.
Accountings:
Ray Freund.
Mary Rehm.
Ellen Damon.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Duboff‡Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fazzari‡NYC Int RR.
Sepreno‡same.
Merlino‡Giegrich.
Freidenheim‡Burland.
Goldstein‡Union Ry.
Crystal‡So Blvd Ry.
Green‡Landman.
Solomon‡McAvoy & K
Pitzer‡C R T.
Wrenn‡Young & C.
Unger‡Gresdede.
Bretney‡Salzano.
Mushkatel‡Posner.
Cochran‡Carvel Co.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Szalatnay‡Kollar.
Re Second Church of Christ, Scien, Bklyn.
Bleicher‡King.
McCullough‡McCullough.
Masem‡Masem.
Baker‡Levine.
Progressive Rlty & Imp Co‡Hoffman.
Saverino‡Bamberger.
Riccio‡N E RR Co.
Goffe‡Goffe.
Beck‡Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Cohen‡Cohen.
Daily‡Met Life Ins.
Hartman‡Transit Dev Co (2).
Petraskas‡B, Q C & S RR Co.
Greenfield‡N E RR Co (2).
Dodds‡B H RR Co.
Flynn‡same.
Webster‡So Bklyn Ry.
Meyer‡NY Con RR.
Meriden‡Lance (2).
Olsen‡same.
Aaron‡Aaron.
Starke‡Starke.
Modern Sanitary Towel Supply Co‡Cooper.
Brooklyn Napkin Supply Co‡same.
Riggs‡Hedges.
Amundsen‡Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Mitchell‡O'Neill.
Brady‡Prendergast.
Bregman‡Cohen (2).
Hughes‡Mader.
Selzer‡Hamilton Holding Co.
Goldman‡Nadman.
Smith‡Smith.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Square Lumber Co‡Brody Const Co.
Reiter‡Prospect Bldg Corp.
Morse Dry Dock & R Co‡Hamilton.
Greenberg‡Bellin.
Monsted‡Sorensen.
Hughes‡Hughes.
Peccolo‡Peccolo.
Ryan, adm‡Ryan Co.
Sheedy‡Sheedy.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

Harkow‡Wyckoff.
Cullen‡Smith.
Pinet‡Tuckman.
O'Donnell‡Dease.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4000.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.

Re Herman Harms, alleged incompetent.
Hess‡Lawyers Mtg Co‡Tardi, Facciola‡Nassau RR.
Brunswick‡N Y Municipal Ry.
Ahrens‡Woulghmuth.
Lynch‡B H RR.
Flannacca‡same.
Shanahan‡Nassau RR.
Matonti‡Bottaro.
Beedle‡N Y Cons RR.
Castle‡Namm & Son.
Reilly‡B H R R.
Bitomer‡Krohnberg.
Roberts‡Wolf.
Marley‡B H R R.
Traub‡CNY.
Cartwright‡Am Feeding Products Co.
Henningsen‡Rubel Brothers.
Kessler‡Nass RR.
Prusch‡So B'klyn Ry.
Greer‡Harrakan.
Bielweiss‡CNY.
Gloster‡Levin.
Kronenberger & Co.
Smith‡Smith.
Garside‡Perpall.
Walovitz‡Walovitz.
Reilly‡Sup Council C B L.
Allen‡McGowan.
Charlotte Pl Corp‡Collins.
Bushein‡Hirsh.
Waller & Potters, Inc‡Walls.
Searle‡Hoyt.
Rosenzweig‡Ludlam.
Cowles‡Morse Boulger Co.
Contreras‡Contreras.
Anthony‡Anthony.
Greenfield‡CNY.
Schenkman‡Perlman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 8993.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Georganna Hamilton,
Emma L Neal,
Annie Sacke,
John Cocks,
Joseph Seher,
Edward T Hewes,
Michael Azzato,
Agnes Biernet,
Bertha Diamond,
Robert Belling,
Henry Rosenbaum,
Claire E Geadings,
William Smith,
Philip Fischer.

Administration of:
Martha E Chapman,
Annie Spear,
Louis Mendelson.

Accounting of:
Richard Weigand,
Brede Brisen,
Osmar Klopsch,
Emma Becker,
Jane B Pittman,
Loftus H Sacks,
Walter Hernandez,
William Mayo.

Estates of:
Onofrio Abruzzo,
John A Anderson,
George Welsman,
Albert Elchler,
Mary E Butler,
Guardianship of:
Archer infants.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Fawcett, J.

Coney Island Const Co‡Vanalden Rlty Co.
Ryan‡Bklyn Hts RR.
Grogan‡same.
Croinin‡Gunderson.
Chrinsky‡Nass El RR.
Hoff‡same.
Skryzpinski‡Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Curran‡Cusimer.
Duffy‡Vinderleith.
Cohen‡Levy.
McCloskey‡Henderson.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5561; on the call calendar, 5902.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nuboer‡Haight.
Smith‡CNY West & B Ry Co (2).
Johnson‡Parodi.

Highest number reached on call, 367.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

O'Connor‡N Y C R R.
Limonge‡Pennell.
Johnson‡West St RR.
Rice‡Union Ry. (2.)
Petitte‡NYC RR Co.
Nickerson‡Brinberg.
Reilly‡Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Lichovice‡Yonkers RR
Capano‡Eggleston.
Stover‡N Y C RR Co.
Romard‡Cahill.
Bossert‡McAllister SS Co.
Youngerman‡Gruber.
Carpenter‡Wright.
Borkhout‡Int R T.
Fryer‡same.
Shaw‡Solomon.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Rusinko‡Pitts Con Co.
Mason‡Bardeen.
Fredericksen‡Friedman.
Nowell‡Pratt.
Williame‡Bauman.
Coleman‡Mason & Hanger Co.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Morschauser, J.

Lombardi‡Lamb.
Gilmore‡Reid.
Salz‡Moretzky.
Jackman‡Claussen.
Donato‡Brooks.

CONTRACT CALENDAR.

Babiere‡De Pietro.
Caletrana Mutual Aid‡Basile.
Borden‡

Real Bargain—In Mountains on Lakes

$2,000 on Easy Terms

AND A FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

Italian All-Year Cottage—Near the Water

Ready to Live in Now.

Best of Commutation to N. Y. C., Ex. Service.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths. Extensive Grounds. Overlooks the Water.

After the $2,000 Is Paid **$30.50 MONTHLY** Pays Insurance, Taxes, Interest and Water Rate.

A beautiful all-year home near the water. Has 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms; Craftsman interior, every convenience, open fireplace. Schools, churches, Country Club, Golf near by. Best of outdoor recreations. Call or telephone for plans.

F. B. WELLS,
(Tel. 1521—Cort.)
170 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

Corner Factory Site

102 x 102

Between Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges, a few cross blocks to Lay Street Terminal. Impossible to duplicate this offering at the price we can deliver. John T. James & Sons, Inc., 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AMONG THE HILLS

on the North Shore of Long Island; all-year home of ten rooms and two baths; hot-water heat; gas, water, electricity, sewer, &c.; open fireplace; large living and dining rooms, spacious porches; 27 minutes from centre of city, one block to station, 3 minutes to private bathing beach; clubhouse, dock, anchorage; price, terms, &c., sent on request. Owner, 277 Times Downtown.

4-ROOM COTTAGE, $1,650,

complete with large plot, fruit trees, berries and vegetable patch, grape arbor, chicken run, &c.; near trolley and bay; $100 down and $12 monthly to quick, reliable party. Welch, 270 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"A Most Interesting Home Center."
WHY?

JAMES R. HAY'S Circular Explains. All Land and Water Sports. Modern Homes. Modest Terms. Refined Surroundings. A Natural Park. Office at Nutley Station.
40 Minutes Office to Home, Erie Railroad.

MORRISTOWN

Farms and Estates for Sale.
Houses for Rent, $60 Per Month Upwards.
EUGENE V. WHLSE
Morristown, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES
15 East 40th Street,
ANDERSON GALLERIES

A few small offices and one suite of 2,000 square feet.

Harris & Vaughan, Inc.

15 West 34 St.

RIKER BUILDING.

OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

FOURTH LOFT, 50x114.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Brokers Protected.

INQUIRE ROOM 805.

GURNEY BUILDING
62-64 West 45th Street

To rent front portion, about 1,800 square feet on the eleventh floor, suitable for architect, or light business, requiring good light. F. E. Barnes, Agent, on premises.

NEW JERSEY.

Dept. Store For Rent
in prosperous city of 110,000
on principal street
in heart of shopping district

four floors, modern brick building, 28x120 feet, 14,000 sq. ft., incl. basement, elevator. Occupied by high-grade dry-goods concerns for 20 years. Possession at once. Long-term lease. Caleb S. Green, Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, New Jersey.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HILDONA COURT
341 West 45th St. JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Now renting, new elevator building.

Housekeeping, furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, with shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes, choicest furniture, highest references indispensable; $50 up, monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
The Place to Live
NEW APARTMENTS
$32 to $45 per Month
4 and 5 Rooms & Bath

Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playgrounds, etc.

Queensboro Corporation,

Renting Office, Jackson Ave., cor. 25th St.

Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station to Queensboro Bridge Plaza. Take Flushing or College Point car at Plaza to Jackson Ave. and 25th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—MILLER SHIPYARD & REPAIR COMPANY against schooner yacht "ANGIE & EMMA," her tackle.

Notice—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for supplies, &c., $275.20, process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court, on March 26, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, March 19, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

JOSEPH J. ROBINSON, Proctor for Libellant.

On the 18th Floor
Times Building
Times Square

To rent, roomy offices with high ceilings and natural light all around. Suitable for any profession or business. Most convenient location in New York and centre of its business activities. In view of rapidly approaching completion of the Subway, rents are steadily advancing in this district. These offices should be seen without delay.

Renting Agent in Building —Room 406—Telephone 1000 Bryant.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees—Enormous, steadily increasing income; owner retiring, will lease very large, magnificent property; choicest location; wonderful profits for lessees. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL large house with every improvement, in most desirable section of Flatbush; ground dimensions 75x285; garage in rear of property, suitable for four cars and chauffeur's quarters. Write H. Meister, 101 Linden Av., Flatbush.

SACRIFICE!

Brick house, 2-story and store; good condition. See or write J. A. Boccia, attorney, 182 Nassau St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$200 cash, $5 monthly, buys 5-room cottage, 27 minutes to city, near station, trolley to N. Y. within ¼ block; plot suitable chicken, vegetable raising; $1,475, good title. Call, write, Rossel, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, Great Kills, S. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

I am left alone with a house of fourteen rooms, twenty miles from New York, about an acre of ground; value $20,000, but if you think a cash name your figure; I intend to close this week. Owner, care Blaker, 110 West 40th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COTTAGES, MODERN AND COMPLETE. Furnished and unfurnished; large and small. Investigate these wonderful bargains and save money before buying elsewhere. Boating, bathing, fishing. Great opportunity for persons of limited means. Easy terms, convenient commuting distance. Address Owner, 84 Times.

$950 for small house, near large towns; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, 274 Times Downtown.

New Colonial house; improvements; easy terms; large plot; 35 minutes out, Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Rare Bargain—In mountains on lakes; $2,500 on easy terms and first mortgage of $4,500 buys this Italian all-year cottage, near the water; ready to live in now; best of commutation to New York City; express service; 9 rooms, 2 baths; extensive grounds; after the $2,000 is paid, $30.50 monthly pays insurance, taxes, interest, and water rate. A beautiful all-year home near the water; has 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms; Craftsman interior, every convenience, open fireplace; schools, churches, country club, golf near by; best of outdoor recreations. Address Owner, Box 286 Times Downtown.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Malden Lane, New York. Tel. 1598 John.

AN IDEAL suburban home, a model of perfection, inside and out; 6 large rooms, all improvements; sewers, gas, water, electricity; streets fully improved; restricted neighborhood; price $4,000. Call, write, or phone. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 39th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

At Ridgewood.—Modern residence; 9 rooms, 5 sleeping rooms, sleeping porch, bath, and sun parlor; large living room, open fireplace; garden plot; refined neighborhood; honest price; new for rental list. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—New Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, billiard room, tiled kitchen, brass plumbing, garage; rent per annum, $3,000.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

For Sale.—House, seven rooms; hardwood floors; heat, gas, part electric lights; lot 50x160; good big garden. Apply 139 Woodward Av., Rutherford, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 24287.—In bankruptcy.—RAPHAEL KURZROK, Bankrupt.

RAPHAEL KURZROK was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 9th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 30th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 15th, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 24285.—In Bankruptcy.—MATTHEW J. HARVEY, Bankrupt.

MATTHEW J. HARVEY was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 7th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 30th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 15th, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24305.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISSIE FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said ISSIE FINKELSTEIN are hereby given notice that on March 14th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1805, Woolworth Building, New York City, on April 3rd, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

March 17th, 1917.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,300.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS A. KURZMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis A. Kurzman are hereby given notice that on March 13th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,807.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK DEMAREST, Bankrupt.

Frank Demarest was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 14th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 30th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 15th, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24312.—In Bankruptcy. — ELIZABETH SMITH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Elizabeth Smith are hereby given notice that on March 15th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 29th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

GOULD & WILKIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHNSON-McCABE REFINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 230 West 15th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of refining machinery, tools, safe, office furniture and fixtures, &c. HENRY A. STRONGMAN, Trustee, 2 Rector St.

RAYMOND LOWES, Attorney for Trustee, 96 Broadway, New York.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

DUTCHESS COUNTY ESTATE FOR SALE. On line of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., (Harlem Div.,) about 75 miles from New York; on State road; direct route to Berkshires; exceptional building site; running spring water; beautiful view up and down valley; land fertile and adapted to all crops, and can be worked with a tractor; only a small barn, (28x48,) and chicken house on premises; river runs through the farm, also trout brook. Fine, picturesque roads across country in all directions; 262 acres; no waste land. An ideal farmer's farm or gentleman's estate. Excellent neighborhood; 2 miles from village and railroad station. Address Country Estate, Box Y 303 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—One of the finest homes in Doylestown, Penn.; all conveniences; cheap. William Nels, Doylestown, Penn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Small building, reasonable; lot about 25x100; 14th-59th Sts., 2d-9th Avs. Bohlen, 166 E. 23d St.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 128.—Unusual opportunity to secure charmingly furnished Colonial brick house in Washington Square district, 9 rooms, including large studio; seen by appointment; $200 a month. Phone 4027 Spring.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Magnificent office building; finest central location; will sacrifice remaining small and large offices, half value, $15 up; every improvement; continuous service. 110 West 40th.

A new rolltop desk, $8; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $16 to $40; telephone and towel service; mail privilege, $2. Apply 809 Broadway. Suite 807.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Place.

Modern corner building, 36th St. and 1st Av., 4 floors and basement, 77x44; rent $3,500. Apply Larkin Lumber Co., 101 Manhattan St.

Two lofts, 4,000 sq. feet each, very light, Harrai Soap Co., Inc., 122 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn; two blocks from the bridge Plaza; phone Greenpoint 4800.

Corner Webster Av., near 183d St., store, suitable drugs, bottled liquors, grocery, candy; lease, low rent; steam, electricity. 449 East 149th St.

Part of light floor, exclusive office building, sublet by lessee at no profit; have opportunity for right tenants; 45th St. Taylor, Box 85 Times.

20th St., 36-38 E.—Store, basement; liberal inducement good location; any business.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS.

'17 Studebaker. '17 Dodge.
'16 Reo Six. '16 Chummy Roadster.
'16 Lozier Touring. '15 Overland "80."
'16 Mitchell. '15 Scripps-Booth.
'16 Olds. '14 Abbott Roadster.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
315 WEST 47TH. PHONE BRYANT 2411.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY.

Pleasure cars; commercials with panel bodies, $400 up; ton trucks, $443; 1½ tons, $595.

NEW DOUBLE TARIFF FORD TAXIS. Time payments. Immediate deliveries. Open evenings. Many used car bargains: Fords, Buick, National, Overland, Cadillac, Reo, Pope-Hartford, and others. Phone Lenox 4983. Henschel Motor Corporation, Lexington Av., near 88th St.

PEERLESS touring car, 1915; fine condition; $600. Du Charme, Netherland Hotel.

SIMPLEX wanted, 1915 Model E, shaft drive chassis. C. A. Krickl, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, beautiful 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring, in A1 condition; electric starter, lights. 150 West 55th.

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRIC USED CARS

Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hv Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

Baker Electric Coupe	$900.00
Rauch & Lang Brougham	1500.00
Baker Electric Victoria	550.00
Detroit Coupe	575.00
Waverley Coupe	475.00
Hupp Yeats Coupe	375.00

Telephone or write for Demonstration.

BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION
17 Central Park West
Phone: 2830 Columbus

THE ELECTRIC GARAGE

at 62nd St., facing Central Park West, assumes all the care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing and polishing — ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH

For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily

Automobiles for Rent.

MERCER.—Latest model 6-passenger; $4 per hour; special rate day or week. Phone owner, 5031J Audubon.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-8580 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine; fine appearance; liveried chauffeur; $85 weekly, desirable party. Circle 447.

PACKARD up-to-date limousine for rent; monthly preferred; best reference; owner drives. Phone 571 Academy. Schwartz.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson.

Private instruction by special arrangement.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL desired in the County of New York.—RALPH P. HOVEY, Plaintiff, against GERMAN AMERICAN MERCANTILE BANK of Seattle, Washington, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of New York.

Dated New York, February 19, 1917.

PERCY S. DUDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, German American Mercantile Bank of Seattle, Washington:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of February, 1917, and filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1917, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of February, 1917.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1917.

PERCY S. DUDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—UNITED NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff, against THE SUPERIOR PRINTING COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.

Dated February 24th, 1917.

GOULD & WILKIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, The Superior Printing Co.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of February, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1917.

Dated New York, February 24th, 1917.

GOULD & WILKIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.

'16 WILLYS-KNIGHT TOURING.
'15 PACKARD 3-88 PHAETON.
'16 WILLYS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
'16 OVERLAND 7-PASS. TOURING.
'16 STUDEBAKER TOURING.
'16 OVERLAND 5-PASS TOURING.
'15 PAIGE TOURING.
'16 OVERLAND ROADSTER.
MERCER SPECIAL RACEABOUT.
'15 STEARNS-KNIGHT TOURING.

We sell cars to pave the way for new car sales—not profit. We have no incentive whatever to ask more for any car than it is worth. On the other hand, it means much to have the man who buys a used car from us send his friends here and come again himself when he wants another.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.
PHONE CIRCLE 1300.

PACKARD, 1916 Twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

181ST ST. AND FORT WASHINGTON. (The Hazelhurst.)—Eight-room apartment to sublet. Apply on premises or to C. S. Kohler, Agent, 1,428 St. Nicholas Av.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (frontage on Barnard College Campus.)—Apartment to sublet, unfurnished, May 1, 6 rooms and bath, elevator; near 116th St. subway and Riverside buses; $70. Montgomery, Apt. 6. Phone 323 Morningside.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment. 124 West 72d St. See Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY, at 116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

Furnished—East Side.

80TH, 31 EAST.—Studio apartment, vacant April 1; rent $60 month. Wright.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (northwest corner Park Av.).—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4388.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

FROM April 1, attractively furnished, sunny apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, in new high class building; good east side location, between Park and Lexington Avs.; rent $135 per month. F. C. Goulding, 44 Broad St., N. Y.

WILL RENT beautifully furnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, East 72d St., for $175 month until Sept. 15. Phone Rhinelander 4222.

Furnished—West Side.

518T, 62 WEST.—Beautiful suite, electricity, bath, kitchenette, telephone; refined; $100 monthly.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Studios for artist or physician's office; entire floor; all modern conveniences; best in city; reasonable.

118TH, 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had single or en suite; breakfast served if desired.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive two-room apartment; kitchen privileges; elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

174TH, 509 WEST.—Five rooms, front, completely furnished for housekeeping. Greer.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST., AT MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY, CENTRALLY LOCATED. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, up monthly.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 5th Av. bus stops at door. References essential. Phone 613 Academy.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished, sunny, corner apartment; southeastern exposure; six rooms; Morningside Drive; six months or longer. Telephone Cortlandt 8899.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$150 monthly; short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, Telephone Vanderbilt 1450. 80 E. 42nd.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, four rooms, furnished, May to October. Robinson, 3,647 Broadway, (150th St.) Audubon 8110.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

PERSONALLY inspected, high-class furnished apartments, any size, to lease. Exclusive Rentals, (Specialists,) 176 West 72d. Columbus 848.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 772.—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, high-class apartment, 8 large, light rooms; immediate possession; $90 furnished, $65 unfurnished; can be seen by appointment. Rothschild.

SUMMER RATES.—Large, light apartments, with bath, 6 month; suites, $100 up; complete hotel service; excellent restaurant. HOTEL GREGORIAN, 42 WEST 35TH ST.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 205 WEST 101ST, 3 doors from Broadway; strictly high class, newly furnished; 5, 6, 7, 8 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $26 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

THORNDYKE APTS., 208 WEST 56TH. Two rooms, bath; maid service; low rates.

TO RENT, from April to July, or October, well-furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath, modern house, at 54th St. and 7th Av.; rental about $200 a month. G 450 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

DESIRE completely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, below 72d, west; references exchanged. W 28 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; exceptional board; references. Stuyvesant 4275.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large sunny front room, also small room; quiet surroundings.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. 'Phone Madison Square 6100.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (5th Av.) — Large, small rooms; excellent board; steam, electricity, telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small room, table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Suite of 2 large rooms, private bath, southern exposure; references.

88TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Large, outside, sunny room, newly furnished, running water, suitable couple; elevator; table guests. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Sunny front room; excellent table; fine service; references; convenient transportation.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually nice room, southern exposure, private bath, electricity; table excellent.

72D, 314 WEST.—Rooms, with, without private bath; table supplied from owners' farm.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; fine table; also parlor suite.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; exclusive location; near subway.

73D, 112 WEST. TABLE BOARD. Desirable room; subway; elevator; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium size room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 844 West End Av.—Select accommodations; rooms exceptionally furnished, private bath; best home table; electricity, steam; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; one large room; electricity; steam heat; references exchanged.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST. — Nicely furnished single room, every convenience; excellent cuisine; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; excellent table; reference; Southern family.

88TH, 316 WEST.
Single and double room; table a specialty.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Double, single room, southern exposure; every convenience; excellent table, service.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY, BOUNTIFUL TABLE, CONGENIALITY; MODERATE TERMS.

115TH, (corner Manhattan.)—Columbia; pleasant rooms, good board; Christian home. Morningside 4021.

123D ST., 137 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room; electricity; home cooking; references.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Single and double outside rooms, running water, electricity; home table, Southern cooking; refined surroundings.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, desirable rooms; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED for two Jewish boys, ages three and nine; must be in good neighborhood. Will pay liberally to right party. K 159 Times.

JEWISH gentleman desires home, answering state moderate rates, family particulars. B 269 Times Downtown.

102D ST., 58 EAST.—Christian women's hotel; light, heated room and excellent board, $4.75 weekly.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel or club life may find comfortable and homelike rooms; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

68TH, 26 EAST.—Very comfortable, clean rooms private house. Tel. Plaza 8838.

93D, 31 EAST.—Comfortable, large, front room, in private house; all conveniences.

West Side.

12TH, 88 WEST.—Large room, near bath; hall room; steam; telephone; references.

21ST, 220 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private entrance, suitable for two. Maguwan.

43D, 26 WEST.—Elegant room in high-class private bachelor apartment to refined gentleman; $14. Franken, Vanderbilt 4140.

50TH, 14 WEST. — Splendid room, private bath, gentleman; also single room. Circle 1810.

68TH, 34 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE ROOMS, RUNNING WATER, BATH ADJOINING; $7, $8.

70TH, 200 WEST (Broadway.)—Charmingly furnished single, double front rooms; private bath; modern apartment; cheerful home; worth investigating. Vane.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; adjoining bath; gentlemen; private house; reference.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Well furnished front and back parlor, together or separate; electricity, phone. 6180 Columbus.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, electricity; gentleman; reference.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished front room; references.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large front room; also small rooms; running water; tel.

71ST ST., 314 WEST.—Modern house, sunny, medium room, heated, electricity; bath adjoining, gentlemen.

72D, WEST.—Two sunny rooms, large tile bath, sleeping porch; gentleman. Columbus 1242.

74TH ST., 254 WEST.—Well furnished room, private house; reference required.

72D, WEST.—Medium room; electricity, heat; near bath; reasonable; gentleman, Col. 1242.

73D, 242 WEST.
LARGE ROOM.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath, electricity, $6, $8, $12.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small room; all conveniences, electricity. Sch. 5705.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room; private bath, electricity; hall room; references; telephone.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Hall room; closet, bath same floor; private house; electricity.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large, medium rooms, bathroom floor, electricity; reasonable.

77TH, 170 WEST.—One or two furnished room apartments, suitable married couple or bachelor; latest conveniences; the best.

78TH, 203 WEST.—Large comfortable room, suitable two; telephone, electricity; reasonable. Harlan.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, single, double rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

80TH ST., 219 WEST.—Attractive room, private apartment; elevator, electricity, telephone. Logan.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large rooms, electricity, steam heat, $6-$12.

80TH, 219 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms, elevator apartment; phone; references. Hall.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Exceptional opportunity; comfortably furnished room, private family; all conveniences; gentleman; $8. Schuyler 3331 till 12.

82D, 110 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath, electricity, running water, suitable two.

82D, 141 WEST.—Two front rooms, connecting; private entrance; conveniences; piano; American family.

82D ST., WEST.—Bachelor suite, two rooms, bath; luxuriously furnished; electricity. Schuyler 2982.

83D, 326 WEST.—Attractive front suite, two large rooms in apartment; $45 month; single person. F. R. Angle.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium room, bath; breakfast; gentlemen accustomed to comforts; refined, private home.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Four light rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; independent entrance; near subway and L; tel. Lehman.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large, second floor room, next bath; convenient subway; breakfast optional.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Just opened; two large rooms; bath; electricity; $20; medium, $8.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large, southern room, dressing room; every convenience. 8001 Riverside.

93D, 263 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining bath; reasonable; business woman. 8001 Riverside.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; all modern conveniences; suitable couple; references.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Attractive, small room, shower; reference; gentleman; $5. Apt. 41.

96TH, 29 WEST.—High class private house; beautifully furnished room, private bath.

97TH, 315 WEST, (corner Riverside Drive.)—One or two connecting rooms, attractively furnished, overlooking Hudson; $7. Riverside 2498. Apartment 82.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

102D, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water, elevator, electricity; gentleman. Arbuckle.

104TH, between Columbus and Amsterdam.—Large, sunny, cheerful suite, attractively furnished; high-class elevator apartment; convenient to L, sub., and surface car; smaller rooms; references. Phone 854 Academy.

104TH, 244 WEST, Apartment 3 W.—Exceptionally des

SURE COMPANION KILLED MRS. HILAIR

Police Find Murdered Woman Left Hotel and Probably Invited Man to Her Room.

FIX TIME OF THE MURDER

Seek Acquaintance Who Made Appointment by Telephone — Tango Partners Cleared.

The police convinced themselves yesterday that the man who garroted Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair at the Hotel Martinique last Thursday went to her room at her invitation, and that the murder was committed between 3:30 P. M. and sundown on that day. By questioning the employes of a score of Broadway "tango parlors" and restaurants they obtained additional evidence of the gay life she had led, without the knowledge of her husband, for three years, but they were most interested in the man Mrs. Hilair met at the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn on March 5 last, and who had not been found last night.

They were also investigating, in this connection, the movements of a blond woman who was present when Mrs. Hilair met the man in Brooklyn, and who was reported last night to have engaged a room at the Hotel Martinique on the afternoon Mrs. Hilair was strangled.

The story as told to the police by a girl usher at the Brooklyn theatre who knew all the parties, was that Mrs. Hilair was accompanied on that day by Miss Irene Murray, her husband's niece, and that they and the blond woman and her escort occupied the same box. Mrs. Hilair, who was extremely fond of jewelry, called Miss Murray's attention to the fact that the man wore a large diamond ring. Her interest attracted the attention of the man, who is said to be well known as a follower of race tracks, and they became acquainted during an intermission in the performance.

Mrs. Hilair and the man met three or four times after that, according to John F. Joyce, an assistant District Attorney, who took charge of the investigation of the murder last night.

Whether he was also the man who made an appointment with Mrs. Hilair by telephone on the day she was slain had not been established last night, but according to the story told by Miss Murray, he was. This telephone message was received between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, instead of at 1 o'clock as had been reported first, and Mrs. Hilair on hanging up the receiver told Miss Murray, who was in her confidence, that it came from the man she had met at the Orpheum Theatre.

"Mrs. Hilair also told Miss Murray, according to our best information, that she expected to have luncheon with the man, presumably in Manhattan," said the Assistant District Attorney. "We know from the autopsy that Mrs. Hilair ate spaghetti, and that they probably had luncheon in some Italian restaurant where they make a specialty of spaghetti and wine near the Hotel Martinique."

What happened between the time Mrs. Hilair and her admirer had lunch and 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when a chambermaid, found yesterday, entered her room and found it empty, had not been learned by the police last night. Nor would they say what significance they attached to the report that the blond woman, who was in the theatre when her escort met Mrs. Hilair, had engaged a room at the Martinique at about the same time as Mrs. Hilair. It was entirely possible, they said, that jealousy might have actuated the crime, and that a woman and not a man might have killed Mrs. Hilair, but they insisted that they had uncovered no evidence supporting such a theory.

Assistant District Attorney Joyce and Inspector Cray paid another visit to the Hotel Martinique yesterday afternoon and questioned bellboys, elevator men, and chambermaids who were on duty on the afternoon Mrs. Hilair was strangled. They also talked to the woman's husband, a furniture salesman at Looser's department store in Brooklyn, who merely reiterated his belief that his wife had always been a good woman.

The story told by one of the chambermaids, whose name was withheld, convinced the Assistant District Attorney that Mrs. Hilair, after registering as "Florence Gray, Boston," and being assigned to her room on the seventh floor, had left the hotel to tell the man with whom she had had luncheon how to reach her room without detection. Mr. Joyce was informed, in this connection, that another employe had been asked by Mrs. Hilair as to the best way to find the hotel entrance on the Thirty-third Street side, but although he made a close investigation he did not find the employe whom Mrs. Hilair had approached for this information. He learned definitely, however, that the chambermaid had found the room empty at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon when she entered it to see if there were towels in the bathroom, and that the murder must have been committed between that time and sundown.

While Mr. Joyce and the police Inspector were uncovering these facts at the hotel, fifty detectives were searching for other clues in the "tango parlors" and restaurants in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and at Williamsport, Penn., the home of Mrs. S. V. Brown and Catherine Stearns, who occupied the room adjoining Mrs. Hilair's on the day of the murder.

They found that Mrs. Hilair had danced frequently of afternoons at Murray's in Forty-second Street, at the Cadillac, in the palm room at the Biltmore, and at other restaurants, including two or three in Brooklyn. Five men with whom Mrs. Hilair had danced at these places, and whose names were given by Miss Murray, were questioned at the Second Branch Detective Bureau, but were able to convince the police that they knew nothing of the murder.

ABANDON STRIKE AT WILSON'S ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

that a strike at this time would lend a powerful impetus to the movement for the Government ownership of railroads. It was only after fervid appeals to the patriotism of both sides had seemed to accomplish nothing tha tthe committee members gave each side their "friendly advice."

Conferees Nearly Worn Out.

Yet when the railroad managers left the hotel just before 11 o'clock it was with set faces, which showed the strain they were under. When the brotherhood leaders left an hour or so before, they elbowed their way through a half hundred of reporters and ignored all questions. The faces of W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen, and of W. S. Stone, head of the engineers, were set in determined lines. W. S. Carter, head of the firemn, looked as though he were on the verge of a collapse, and L. E. Sheppard, head of the conductors, looked like he could make good use of many hours of sleep.

Secretary of the Interior Lane expressed great interest when reporters told him of the sinking of the American ships, and at once got into communication with Washington. He told friends that he would like to have the strike issue settled as soon as possible that he might get back to the Capitol.

When the brotherhood leaders got to the Biltmore yesterday morning they were met by Mr. Lane, Secretary of Labor Wilson, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, three of the mediators, and a few moments later Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, joined the conferences for the first time. Although thirty-six hours late on the job, Mr. Gompers insisted he was in New York as soon as possible after learning that the President had named him on the committee.

SETTLEMENT BRINGS RELIEF TO CAPITAL

Feeling That Big Menace to Preparations for Defense Is Removed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 19.—Word that the railroad strike had been called off brought mingled satisfaction and relief to Administration officials. Particularly in view of the sudden increase of tension during the night over relations with Germany it was felt the settling of differences between the railroads and brotherhoods removes a big menace to proper internal preparations for national defense.

News of the agreement reached the White House after President Wilson had retired.

Some officials pointed out that the rescinding of the strike orders had the effect of removing the situation under which the Supreme Court might decline to hand down an opinion tomorrow on the Adamson law, even if it should be ready, basing this refusal on a long recognized objection to acting under the appearance of duress.

WASHINGTON EXPECTS COURT DECISION TODAY

Belief Based on Time Justices Have Taken to Consider Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—It was believed here early tonight that the sole hope of the mediators who were in New York engaged in attempting to avert a nation-wide railway strike lay in the Supreme Court. It was believed that, if the Supreme Court tomorrow announced its decision that the Adamson law was constitutional, a strike would be avoided. If it declared the law unconstitutional, or failed to make its decision public, a strike was regarded as inevitable. There was also strong reason to believe that the possibility of a decision in the case tomorrow was practically the only consideration which gained a forty-eight hour postponement of the strike.

Speculation here tonight, therefore, concerned itself entirely with the Supreme Court's probable course of action. On this it is always impossible to make a prediction with any real authority. The Supreme Court confides in no one, and it goes without saying that its action will neither be influenced nor hurried by the exigencies of the present situation—at least it will not be hurried to the extent of running the risk of being premature. If the Supreme Court had not yet given the deliberation it believed proper to the eight-hour case there would have been no announcement tomorrow, no matter what might have been the dangers of a transportation tie-up.

It is, however, regarded as proper to indulge in a certain amount of guesswork as to the chances of the Supreme Court making its decision public tomorrow. It would certainly cause no surprise should the announcement be made, as there were many people in Washington who expected to learn the decision last Monday. It is recalled that when the case was up first the court advanced it on the docket because of its recognized importance, thus manifesting an anxiety to reach a decision as soon as it could properly. After the case had been heard the court took a month's adjournment in order to give the eight-hour case consideration to the exclusion of other matters. When the court failed to mention it in its decisions of last Monday, therefore, before the brotherhoods had made public their strike threat, many persons here expressed the opinion that another week surely would bring the announcement.

DUTCH SHIP COLLIDES WITH PASSING BARK

The Sagua's S O S Call Is Picked Up by the Comus, Which Is Standing By Her.

The Dutch steamship Sague sent out an S. O. S. call early this morning to say she had been struck by a bark off Barnegat.

The incoming steamship Comus from New Orleans picked up the call of the Sagua shortly after 2 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock she reported that she was standing by the damaged ship, and the latter had notified her to have her lifeboats ready for lowering. The Barnegat life-saving station reports that two other vessels are standing by the Sagua. The number of passengers on board is not reported, but she had accommodations for twenty.

The Sagua was formerly the Dutch steamship Van Der Duin. She is of 2,000 tons and is in-bound from Jucaro, which she left on March 12.

At 3:15 o'clock this morning the Sagua sent word by wireless that part of her crew had left for the Comus in lifeboats, and her Captain asked the latter to stand by until daylight, when it may be necessary to take off the others.

Causes Differ

but the result is the same. It may be an individual with a little trinket, priceless through sentiment; it may be a lawyer, safeguarding papers peculiarly valuable to himself; it may be a broker or a corporation protecting negotiable securities. Yet all seek the same result: Safety in the vaults of

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

American Surety Bldg.

Known throughout the country. Distinctive address "100 Broadway."

Superb Offices
Marble and mahogany finish. Perpetual light and air. Moderate rents.

40 Branch Offices and over 13,000 Agencies in the United States.

Private Wire Service to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Offices.

Three Employers—Which Are You?

All three had confidence in their employees. The first would not think of bonding them. The second bonded them as a matter of form, thinking "any old bond will do." The third, confident as he was, did not forget that it is only the trusted employee who ever can cause a loss by defalcation. He considered what might happen if his judgment of character should prove mistaken. He considered the Fidelity Bond not a form but a definite safeguard for his business. Furthermore, he considered it a moral support for his employee.

So he secured the strongest Bond obtainable, the Bond which not only makes payment of just claims certain but ensures their *prompt* payment—the Bond of this Company.

Which employer *won't* suffer by defalcation? Which do you resemble?

American Surety Co.
of New York
(Founded 1884)
Home Office: 100 Broadway
Telephone, Rector 9525
BROOKLYN BRANCH—189 Montague St.
Telephone, Main 1450

FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS

TRUSTEES:
HENRY D. LYMAN
Chairman.
J. S. Alexander
Charles H. Allen
John Anderson
Edwin L. Blabon
Charles A. Boody
R. R. Brown
Newcomb Carlton
E. F. Carry
Clarence E. Chapman
Otis H. Cutler
Richard Delafield
Philip T. Dodge
James B. Duke
W. N. Dykman
Daniel Guggenheim
J. Horace Harding
Henry W. Hayden
A. J. Hemphill
F. L. Hine
F. M. Kirby
F. W. Lafrentz
Edward E. Loomis
L. F. Loree
W. S. McCornick
A. W. Mellon
Andrew Mills
W. H. Moore
J. R. Morron
W. A. Nash
Seward Prosser
D. G. Reid
S. W. Rosendale
Lindsay Russell
John D. Ryan
J. G. Schmidlapp
Samuel S. Sharp
John Sherwin
Wm. Skinner
Robert S. Sloan
R. A. C. Smith
Valentine P. Snyder
Edward R. Stettinius
Guy E. Tripp
Theodore N. Vail
L. A. Watres
Wm. F. Whiting
Albert H. Wiggin
George T. Wilson
Bronson Winthrop
F. W. LAFRENTZ
President
R. R. BROWN
1st Vice-Pres.

Have You a Style Book?

The Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Style Book is ready. If you haven't yours, it's here for you.

You'll want the book, and you'll want to see the clothes. New styles were never more attractive.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

Varsity Fifty Five Suits and Varsity Six Hundred Overcoats are especially smart this year.

Come in and see them; this is your invitation.

Suits $20 to $50.
Overcoats $20 to $38.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings

Spring Opening Week
Spring Is Here—Nearly

We are ready for it. Are you? For months we have been preparing—selecting materials we felt would prove irresistible.

We are showing a remarkable assortment at both stores. Imported materials from England, Ireland and Scotland—Donegals, Homespuns, Cheviots, Tweeds and Velours—patterns and colors galore.

Also a variety of domestic weaves that is by far the most representative assortment ever shown in the United States.

Suits and Overcoats
(To Measure Only)
$22.50 to $50

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Selling goods is only part of a store's game. It must sell service also or customers will go elsewhere where service is sold.*
Arnheim Axioms.

CELESTINS VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

OBSERVATION LIBRARY
LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Park Pl. " 28th St. " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

It is not a treat; it's a privilege.
SANDY MACDONALD
10 years old—bottled at Leith. Served to the House of Lords. You will never forget its rare smoky flavor and perfect bouquet.
At all good bars and family stores.

You Can *Postpone* This
Add years to the life of your car, ward off rapid depreciation by using
DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS
With this lubrication friction around your car is conspicuous by its absence.
Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

Universal Service. Certain-teed stands for universal service. In every part of the world you will find Certain-teed products "doing their duty", in all kinds of weather and under all conditions—rendering Universal Service of the best kind.

Certain-teed
Roofing

gives Universal Service to all who use it. For factories, office buildings, farm buildings, garages, etc., CERTAIN-TEED is the efficient roof. It costs less to buy, less to lay and less per year of life. It is light-weight, clean, sanitary, weather-proof and fire retardant. For residences CERTAIN-TEED Slate Surfaced Shingles have all the advantages of CERTAIN-TEED Roll Roofing, plus artistic beauty. CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply), but lasts longer than the period of guarantee.

If you are building or need a new roof, it will pay you to investigate CERTAIN-TEED before deciding upon any type of roof. Sold by leading dealers all over the world at reasonable prices.

Certain-teed
Paints and Varnishes

give Universal Service because they are good, dependable products, honestly made from high grade materials, by expert paint men, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Mixed by modern machinery which eliminates the uncertainties of hand mixing and insures absolute conformity to the expert's formula on the label. The extensive organization for selling and distributing all CERTAIN-TEED products reduces costs to a minimum and makes it possible to sell CERTAIN-TEED Paints and Varnishes at very reasonable prices.

Whether you do your own painting or employ a painter it will pay you to insist on getting CERTAIN-TEED. Any good dealer can supply you. If he doesn't carry CERTAIN-TEED he can get it for you.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION
General Roofing Mfg. Co., Gregg Varnish Co., Mound City Paint & Color Co.

New York Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit Buffalo San Francisco Milwaukee Cincinnati New Orleans Los Angeles Minneapolis
Kansas City Seattle Indianapolis Atlanta Richmond Grand Rapids Nashville Salt Lake City Des Moines Houston Duluth London Sydney Havana

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, FORENOON, ON EAST SIDE OF 5TH AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 74TH STS., A RUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. $50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ITS RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 5TH AV.

LOST.—A lady's jeweled vanity case, with monogram, two Ls in onyx and diamonds, in or about the Metropolitan Opera House; no questions asked; reward, $50. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—An open-faced gentleman's gold watch and fob, between Riverside Drive and Central Park West and 86th St., Thursday night. Return to M. S. Hutton, 257 West 86th St.

LOST—Princess ring, five rubies, surrounded by diamonds, Wednesday evening, 207th, 207th St. car; suitable reward. Schultz, 670 East 222d.

LOST.—Eleven-diamond ring; platinum setting. Very liberal reward offered for its return to Mrs. Zimmerman, Phone East New York 191-W.

LOST—By poor girl, a package containing considerable amount of money in 14th St.; liberal reward. Ruth Strauss, care Store, 4 West 14th St.

$200 REWARD.

LOST—Oblong diamond brooch, set in platinum, about 2 inches long and 3 inch wide, painted at ends, line of six small square emeralds in centre, on Sunday, March 18, between 33d and 62d Sts., and 5th and Lexington Avs. $200 will be paid to person returning brooch to Room 938, 30 Broad St. No questions asked.

$100 REWARD

For return of lady's colored silk crochet bag, with black silk top, containing diamond bracelet and other articles, lost March 15. Return to 133 East 55th St.

$100 REWARD

for diamond circle brooch set in platinum; lost March 9, between Columbus Av., 72d St. and West 42d St., or in taxi. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD

for bracelet of small gold nuggets and diamonds alternating; lost March 14, vicinity West 59th St., near Broadway. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

REWARD for return of platinum lorgnette set with diamonds and onyx, lost on Sunday. Theodore A. Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—A large pointer dog, lemon and white; $5 reward. C. Siefkens, 19 E. Houston St.